-NO. XXX. OKS. of Boston; the largest published in this city. ory of the Universe and Moral Policophy, of Lewis and Million dera of Kennethy, and Honorable Artifle, rige E. Ellis, June 1st.

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to particular attention ich he thinks may chim ovements in Dentistry ation for every descrip-invertion of one Tool invertion of one Teoth Lower Set, shall be but by others, and stated to in. He agrees, further, lapsed to test the work, inferior to any dose in try to the patient, the The subscriber would or refer to Ladies and thom all kinds of Den. formed, and may seyera experience in the ed in the Dental Establish de having made all the Dr. D. K. Hitcheseky, adents.) for two and Dr. D. K. Hitcheeck's, udenta,) for two and a rection and making of a Work exhibited at the absequently sent to the lattan of Turkey,) and bition of the Massachaat Quincy Hall, which

EOR DENTINY, Sm. ALLEN. SELLOR AT LAW. RNRIGL, BOSTON. NERY, ETC.

Memory and Intellec-much enlarged and in Religion, Natural and entage; Amativeness; Journal; Tight Leeysiological Ala

Y.; History of Women; Children, &c. ourses, Sermons, &c. re; The Water Care Shew, M. D., and pub-Green Mountain Spring, Wesselhoeft principal

on Family ; Lincoln's ork on the Unconstitutifierent Works on Captwo of the action of the half of Slavery; Mara on the Water Cure; am's Large Work, and icn; Combe's Works; C. Wright; The Burann's Lessys, &c. &c.

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WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

VOL. XVI.--NO. 31.

REFUGE OF OPPRESSION

From the Gospel Banner.

Ose Country, Right or Wrong.—There is a kin d bilanthropy or philosophy, a humanity or Chrisity, abread in the land, or a something that has a rosting to do in reality with what either of a terms properly denote—a patriotism which was the love of country in a greater love for the esheus the love of country in a greater love for the rest, that we can have little respect or sympathy for. It is quite too sublimated for our ideas. It is the peace principle carried—illegitimately, we sympatry out to non-resistantism, anti-human-governmentm—anarchy and 'confusion worse concentration of the peace of the confusion worse concentration is opposed to war—all war, aggressive or beginning consequently all patients war, aggressive or the peace of the peace o more; consequently all national wars are a vio-ion of the laws of Christ, and, if so, sinful. less of the laws of Christ, and, if so, sinful.
Essy government, therefore, that engages in warse safter for what cause, for there can be no cause
adouste to the justification of any sin—is wrong;
ad being wrong, no Christian should support it,
Thus at last we have a Christianity which arrays Thus at last we have a Christianity which arrays is citaten against his government, and would elige him to be a traitor to his country in order to be a disciple of Christ. We have said, we cannot also have been a compared to such vagaries. They are illegitimate delucious from abstract principles, which defeat the order of the country of the country

political legislator, or to shape the forms of civil greenment. He declared that his kingdom was est of this world. He sought by moral principles to regulate the morals of mankind, not to concern to regulate the morals of mankind, not to concern binself with political or civil institutions and powers. These he found as the world bad always found item, and as the world will always maintain them. He did not go to Cuesar's throne and bid him distand the Roman legions and suffer his biggion to be overcome by Vandals rather than publis fors to the sword. He concerned himself these things. His mission was a h none of these things. His mission was a ferent and a higher one. When, therefore, ifferent and a higher one. When, therefore, Cristians infer from the pacific character of his mission that no government has a right to protect itself by that power which the God of nature and aif by that power which the God of nature and mains has given to man for self-defence, we think they go quite too far on illegitimate ground.

We go for our country—and are willing to add—right or wrong. We do not mean by this that we are bound to believe or say that every act of the government is right; we may believe, indeed, that there is mean things. What there's Real was

ters in many things. What then? Shall we thadon it and desert its rights? Nay, we will not do it. We love our country enough to lament over and seek to correct her errings and mistakes, at the me time we will stand by that country as she is sme time we will stand by that country as she isdefine wrong. Is there any immmoral principle in this? We do not believe there is. On the contury, we suspect there would be an immorality in as should we desert our country in the day of her need, because we may judge some of her conduct wrong. We would love our country, and by that, very love 'cover a multitude of sins.' Would you not stand by your family, right or wrong? A has land and inther who would not, is unworthy the relation. A son who would prove recreant to the sefence of his parents, even though be believed hem wrong, would be recreant to duty. No then wrong, would be recreate to duty. Note when danger comes, stand by your country, and after she is defended, entertain, if you will, your speculations as to whether she might and ought not to lare done differently in the premises. here is something which we respect above almost all other things in that faithful attachment to county, fimily, or even private friends, that would arrive their errors in a manly defence of their right. If your house was on fire by the act of an accedary, would you first give chase to the villain to applied the torch, and run till you had reached and chastised him, leaving your house to burn up meanwhile? or would you first stand by your home and seek to save it from the flames? After that, reconsider as many questions as you may. So of w. When our country is actually involved in it, t is no part of patriotism to spend our time and assing the question whether it might n avoided or not; and if we conclude it night, thence resolve, it is our duty not only to stand our aid, but, actually to discourage and sinder its operations. A man who would do this but little better than a traitor. If we are in wars to thild better than a traitor. If we are in warthat fact is sufficient for the present. Let us stand
by the country, right or wrong, and after we have
vadicated ber, seek again all the influences of
face to keep her from ever being found in the
wron. But as long as government is human, it will
have its arrors; if this is a reason for its abandonment, we absend never have any government or peace.
We sometimes fear that those who decry the patriotic
maxin—support your country, right or wrong—are main-support your country, right or wrong-are rie to such support that they vibrate to the other side, and are really inclined not to supnes patriotism the better.

From the same.

N. Y. TRIBUNE AND OURSELF. Our original motive in writing the article on the Our Country, right or wrong, was, partto mve the clerical profession, and the religious the repreach of unpatriotic sentiments and less. We recollected that in the last war with a Britain, the leading orthodox clergy of New gland took sides against their country, denounce is government, and from the sacred desk labor the accountering and from the secret described to the accounter and thus to aid a teem in her hostile demonstrations. As soon the war with Mexico was declared, we saw the are unpartionic spirit moving itself amongst the care, and appearing in certain presses of a relicommon and moral stamp. It seemed to us time to speak not as the side of the country, and let the public se that all the clergy and all the papers devoted to relipion were no liable to the reproach which was a sugger of becoming universal against us. Therefore we spake out. We said, and said frankly, that which it to be our duty and the duty of all good beled it to be our duty, and the duty of all good clama, to go roa THE COUNTRY in time of war and encurrage her defence, and not allow an ene werron us whilst, out of season, we quarrelled corselves on the question of right or wrong cause that might have led to the existing accuss that might have led to the existing strency. By this, we said, and thought we said shall enough to be understood by every reader, twe did not mean to say that we would justify 'wrong,' in the country, any more than in an individual. That, indeed, we might regret and it is amend; but being actually in war, a new it had arisen—the daty of all good citizens to prest their swarpsmean; in himself, it has a hopehy had arisem—the duty of all good citizens to present their government in bringing it to an bon-sisten. This doctrine seems greatly to have Market craim minds. They think otherwise. A key seem to think that it is the privilege of every sime for himself to judge whether any net or law his Government is 'right or wrong'; and if, in it is judgment, it is wrong, his duty is, not only not include the most anarchical sort. I would dissolve all government, and leave us within law; every man being a law unto himself according to his own caprices. We believe this is a largerous doctrine, and would not encourage it, were speaking against it we may expose ourself to the assaults of its friends.

Assegs those who have sought to deprive us of the Chanism same, and to represent us as worse an an infield on account of our article, we have to be a surprised to witness the attacks of such them any prised to witness the attacks of such them.



OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD -- OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1846.

maniacal Garrison, and other pugnacious non-resistants. It is not, perhaps, with surprise, but it is with some regret that we have noticed an article in so respectable a paper as the N. Y. Tribune, in opposition to our views upon this subject. For Mr. Greelery, its talented editor, we have an abiding respect, and exceedingly regret to see him exerting the wide-spread influence of his paper on the wrong, because the unpatriotic and nullification side. Better things right have been expected from so good a source.

From the Journal of Commerce.

Slavest and the Ecclesiastical Bodes.—For the last fifteen years we have had the most intolera-

From the Journal of Commerce.

SLAVERT AND THE ECCLESIASTICAL BOOFES.—For the last fifteen years we have had the most intolerate physics. The Baptist and Methodist national organizations have been broken in sunder, and the churches of all denominations who have been unwise enough to admit the debate, have been kept in violent agitation. Recently, both the Presbyterian General Assemblies had the matter up, and the New School Assembly spent a couple of weeks, more or less, in discussing it. D. D.'s have written pro and con, until the subject is not only thread-bare, but worn to tatters. Well, what have we, as the end of all the tumult? Why, ageneral agreement that Slavery is a very bad system, under which enormous wrongs are done, and yet that there are some cases in which it is right for individuals to hold slaves, so that the holding of slaves is not unitself and of necessity in every single instance, wrong. This, we say, is the general and tolerably unanimous conclusion; that is to say, the opinion of the whole North, and a majority of the South, is just exactly what it was twenty, forty, fifty, a hundred years ago. If any thing, Slavery is looked upon with rather less abhorrence than it was before this discussion commerced; for many extravagant opinions which persons were quite willing to adopt, have been corrected by better information. Jefferson and in reference to the great wrongs of slavery, 'I tremble for my country when I remember that Got is just.' No sentiment were if found it. Public sentiment was right at the heginning, is right now, and ever will be. So now let those who think the subject worthy of their labors, write on, talk on, labor or. If they can change public opinion, or elicit one particle of light fürther, they will exceed our expectations.

It is most wonderful that christian churches at the North, should ever have allowed the subject of the North, should ever have allowed the subject of the North should ever have allowed the subject of the North should ever have allowed the subject of th

It is most wonderful that christian churches at the North should ever have allowed the subject of Southern slavery to disturb them. It is with them altogether a foreign and distant subject, with which, as churches, they had nothing to do. It is as much out of order in a church meeting, as the turiff or a national bank. Both these are moral, and if you please religious questions, (for any thing as much out of order in a church meeting, as the turiff or a national bank. Both these are moral, and if you please religious questions, (for any thing can be made so.) If men will consider the nature of christian churches, and the designs for which they are formed, they will see that those designs do not include such matters. If it were not for the clerical bodies, who perhaps take up slavery for want of any thing really useful on hand, we might now at once be rid of the Anti-Slavery disturbance. But if a bull comes roaring from Caledonia, and another from Canada, and the ecclesiastical judicatories here will give them stable room and all the great divines talk about them, and write about them, the noise will go on. The New School General Assembly thought they had settled the question at the late meeting by adopting the resolutions of the Rev. Dr. Duffield, who has a very excellent faculty on such occasions of writing resolutions which amount to nothing. So the dancing question was settled very amicably three years ago in the same body, by adopting the same gentleman's resolution that 'promiscuous dancing' was unbecoming among christima. This was considered as very distinctly condemning checked apron balls, and such other associations in connexion with dancing as all respectable people take care to keep clear of. As to the slavery resolutions, we judge by the New York Observer, that it is very likely their meaning, if they have any, is so dubtous that all parties, on second thought, will be liable to be dissatisfied. For ourselves, much as we have written during this furious war, we have never attempted to prove slavery to be either right or wrong; for we know it would be selves, much as we have written during this furious war, we have never attempted to prove slavery to be either right or wrong; for we know it would be a waste of labor. And what we wish now particularly to impress on the gentlemen who are laboring so enruestly in this business, is the fact that they accomplish nothing. They do not change public opinion, and cannot. Why then keep up a useless agitation, even by writing well, when no possible good can come of it? It would certainly be a great favor to the agitated churches to be left at rest. The moral and religious interests of the world demand something besides controversy, and especially that about foreign topics.

The Society assembled according to adjournment, the President in the chair. The following resolutions were presented by Mr. Moody, and discussed by the

The twelfth Annual meeting of the Plymouth the fearful cries in which our cause appears to be in County (Old Colony) A. S. Society met pursuant to volved by the present struggle of the slave power to notice, at the Town House in Hanover, on Wednes- obtain the complete mastery on the American contiday and Thursday, July 8th and 9th, 1846. The nent, we pledge ourselves to renewed exertions for President of the Society, Rev. Elmer Hewitt, of Hau- the success of the anti-slavery cause ; encouraged by son, occupied the chair. Prayer by the venerable the cheering indications on every hand, that the day

but notwithstanding this and the extreme warm manity.
weather, quite a goodly number of the 'faithful and Resolv and slavery, with all its attendant evils, be forever enemy of human rights.

individuals were chosen a committee on nomination ous towns and neighborhoods.

of officers, viz: H. H. Brigham, Joshua Perry, Samuei Dyer, Seth Sprague, and Rufus Bates. During above resolutions, were very entertaining. Having the absence of the committee, the Society was addressed by Loring Moody of Boston, and Daniel Otis perience, with reference to the manner in which the

The following resolution was adopted: recommendation of the Board of Managers of the congregation, and ascertain who of the great ones Massachusetts A. S. Society, to have on the first of they were going to offend, and if they could speak August, a celebration in the town of Abington; and out a little, without losing much of their influence that a committee be appointed to make all necessary and standing, why then they would just do so. He

our expectations.

It is most wonderful that christian churches at the speed, wishing bim a prosperous journey and a speed, speed, wishing him a prosperous journey and a speedy return.

very interesting and animated; especially the observations made by Mr. William Whiting of North Bridgewater. He endeavored to show, and we think

were presented by Mr. Moody, and discussed by the Rev. Elmer Hewitt, Hon Seth Sprague Lewis Ford, Richard Thayer of Bridgewater, formerly a clergyman of the Baptist denomination, L. Moody, E. Y. Perry and others, and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That so far from being discouraged by Seth Sprague, senior, of Dusbury.

The very busy season of the year prevented many of the yeomanny of the Old Colony from attending; onward progress of the principles of justice and hu-

Resolved, That the Government of the United the true were present, to aid by their counsels and States, instead of a blessing, has proved a scourge and labors in ushering in that happy period, when the a curse to the human race; and its overthrow is deeries of the poor bondman shall no longer be heard, manded by justice and humanity, as the implacable

Resolved, That we have heard with pleasure of the Sanished from beneath the canopy of heaven.

After some interesting remarks from the President, with reference to the nature and objects of the meet
S. Society, to reduce the terms of the 'National Antiing, the following gentlemen were, on motion of the Slavery Standard' to one dollar a year, thus bringing ring, the following gentiement were, on motion secretary, chosen a committee on finance, viz: Lewis

Ford, Samuel Dyer, Otis Perry.

On motion of Hon. Seth Sprague, the following large a number of subscribers as we can, in our vari-

clergy generally conducted themselves, when they were about to act or speak on the moral questious of Resolved, That we have heard with pleasure the the day. They must first feel around among their Inst a committee be appointed to make at the same of the same of believed in a ministry, such as was established by Je British emancipation, in a manner worthy of the British emancipation, in a manner worthy of the event.

The following gentlemen were chosen to constitute said committee, vir.: Loring Moody, H. H. Brigham, John Noyes, Jr., Elbridge Sprague, Wm. H. Pool, N. H. Whiting, J. T. Howland, Samuel Reed, Lewis Ford, and Briggs Arnold.

The committee on nomination of officers made the following report:

For President—Elmer Hewitt of Hansen.

For Vice Presidents—Hon. Seth Sprague of Dux bury, Daniel Oils of Scituate, Bourne Spooner of afformation of home seems the stry of our country. They were unfaithful, seeking after the honer of man more than the reputation of the two honer of man more than the reputation of after the honer of man more than the reputation of the away after the honer of such as a sense of the away after the honer of man more than the reputation of the away after the honer o

AFTERNOON SESSION. Met pursuant to adjournment, Hon. Seth Sgragu a the chair. Singing-words written by Rev. Mr. Bradford. The following resolution being under discussion was further considered and very eloquently spaken to, and approved by the Rev. Mr. Bradford, L. Moody, J. M. Spear, Jonathan Walker, and Lewis

Resolved. That we renew our testimony against

of the resolution under discussion, he unhesitat-ingly said, 'yes.' He was replied to in regard to ingly said, 'yes. He was replied to in regard to those points wherein he differed from the Society, in a very eloquent manner by L. Moody, John M. Spear and Richard Thaver. The presence of Mr. Bradford ten the redemption of the slave. and Richard Theyer. The presence of Mr. Bradford added much to the interest of the meeting Voted, that the quarterly meeting of the Society be

Sanday in October next.

Voted, also, that in consequence of the high prices

charged by the several papers in the county, for ad-

The meetings of the Society were quite interesting, We trust the good cause in Hanover has received additional atrength and vigor. Application was made or the Congregational Church, (Rev. Mr. Dunean's,) in which to hold the meetings, but it was acceptable; and no meeting can be without interest where his Christian spirit is breathed forth in words of truth and soberness. At 5 o'clock, P. M. the Society adjourned, sine die.

H. H. BRIGHAM, Secretary. S. Abington, July 18, 1846.

view. The clerical character of the Society at its formation; the catholic sentiments proclaimed in its But the faithful and true abolitionists, those who resolutions; the animating addresses delivered before had faith in God, and the good of their fellow-man Report then proceeds as follows:]

We have thus very briefly alluded to the forma-

tion and organization of the 'Old Colony Anti-Sla-very Socity,' and called attention to some of the most important meetings of the Society held since its forimportant meetings of the Society held since its formation. We have stated that most of those who took an interest in its organization were clergymen of the several different religious denominations, and that they have now, not only forsaken the Society, but the enti-slavery cause. A question will most naturally arise here, in the minds of some, if not in olition of American Slavery?

1st. Has the Plymouth County A. S. Society, changed its position and objects, expressed in its Con stitution, which was adopted at Plymouth, July 4th, 1834? or has the change been effected on the part of those clergymen refered to? We assert distinctly and unequivocally, that the Society has been true, in example as well as in precept, to the objects, for the accomplishment of which, led to its formation, and accomplishment of which, led to its formation, and tablishments of the Prince of darkness, by which change has taken place on the part of those clergy-

What then are the objects of this Society as expressed in their Constitution? They are ' to collect very-convince our countrymen of its heinous criminality in the sight of God-to show that the duty safely and interest of all concerned, require its abandonment; and to take all lawful, moral and rein the United States. These then are the great objects for the accomplishment of which this Society was originally founded. We deny that we have since our organization taken any steps, or adopted any measures but what have been in occordance with the objects and sentiments above expressed. Yea, it has been in consequence, of adhesion to these sentiments, and a carrying out into practice the objects and precepts on which the Society is based, that has caused these religious bodies and olergymen to leave and forsake the Society and the anti-slavery ligious means to hasten the total abolition of slavery has caused these religions bedies and clergymen to support any church or any minister, whose influence is given inhald of slavery, or who throw obstacles in the way of our cause, either by apologising for this year.

In the commencement of the abolithon against it, or give other evidence that they have not the welfare of the slave at heart.

abolitionists were directed mainly against slavery as it exists at the South. We did not then, as at present, take into consideration the thousand and one causes, that go either directly or indirectly, to give countenance and support to it. But as the anti-sla-very car pressed onward, and as this Society was, according to her Constitution, collecting and diffusing information on the true character of slavery,' and 'convincing our countrymen of its heinous criminality,' it was soon ascertained that the religion of the American Church and clergy, as a 'brotherhood theives;' and as we are continually receiving fresh proofs of the truth of this charge, we again urge upon a secretained that the religion of the country gave no small amount of its gigantic influence to the support and maintenance of the horrid aystem of American chattel slavery! Consequently, there she little and the religion of the country gave no small amount of its gigantic influence to the support and maintenance of the horrid aystem of American chattel slavery! Consequently, upon every lover of justice and humanity to 'come abolitionists who were true to duty and the slave, labored with these religious teachers and bounted testimony against these corrupt pro-slavery bodies, as the uncompromising enemies of truth and wickedness of giving to slavery any religious influencements. ghteononess.

The speech of Mr. Bradford was listened to with The speech of Mr. Bradford was listened to with attenion. He declared himself to be an abolitionist, as thorough and uncompromising as he was when he wrote the lines which had just been sung. He did to be misunderstood, against slavery and its abettors, and however, exactly agree with the 'old organized' abolitionists. He was fearful they were narrowing the anti-slavery platform. In saying this, he did not wish to be understood, that we should not be understood, and proclaimed to the world that chattel also and proclaimed to the world that chattel also are indeed criminal and sinful; and if our churches and elergymen were to be faithful to God and the slave, they must speak out in language not to be misunderstood, against slavery and its abettors, and cease giving any religious influence was indeed criminal and sinful; and if our churches and elergymen were to be faithful to God and the slave, they must speak out in language not to be misunderstood, against slavery and its abettors, and the slave, they must speak out in language not to be misunderstood, against slavery and its abettors, and cease giving any religious influence was indeed criminal and sinful; and if our churches and elergymen were to be faithful to God and the slave, they must speak out in language not to be misunderstood, against slavery and its abettors, and cease giving any religious influence was indeed criminal and sinful; and if our churches and elergymen were to be faithful to God and the slave, they must speak out in language not to be misunderstood, against slavery and its abettors, and the slave, they must speak out in language not to be misunderstood, against slavery and its abettors, and the slave, they must speak out in language. wish to be understood, that we should sacrifice the right in order to widen it. But he thought the abolitionists were sometimes too denunciatory in their language, and in this manner were narrowing the anti-slavery platform. He was for widening it. He was, however, prettyradical in his remarks, and near- fering bondman, demanded of the religion of the ly subscribed to the doctrines and measures of sold North, energetic, vigorous action, and that the supof the resolution under discussion, he unheatestof the resolution under discussion, he unheatesting States, should be immediately withdrawn, if we

Now, as naturally might be supposed, a crisis of no small magnitude was about to take place in the when in Middleborough, on the first Saturday and anti-slavery movement. The religionists and elergy-men of the North, when they first joined the glorious move ent, little dreamed that they should be found criminal and guilty, in giving countenance and supvertising notices of our meetings, that handbills be in future procured, in giving notice of the meetled onward, and the causes which go to the support of slavery were inquired into and discussed, it was soon made to appear, as demonstrative as the light of the and a good spirit presided over all our deliberations. sun, in a clear atmosphere at noon day, that the religion of the North, of Massachusetts, of Plymouth County, on account of its connexion with the religion of the South, was indeed the great bulwark of mean's,) in which to hold the meetings, but it was refused. Great disappointment was experienced on account of the absence of Edmund Quincy, who was expected to be present. Loring Moody, however, for them to pursue, touching the further agitation American chattel slavery ! The abolitionists now was present, and by his earnestness and acuteness in debats, added greatly to the interest of the meeting. The presence of our good friend J. M. Spear is always from the anti-slavery cause, or from the sectarian religious organizations. Now came the tug of war. Many an abolitionist, or at least those who called themselves such, and had hitherto stood firm and contended manfully for the abolition of slavery, now for the first time, began to halt, to cease their labers for the promotion of the anti-slavery cause. Their action began to prove to the world, that they loved ANNNUAL REPORT OF THE OLD COLONY A. their sect better than they loved the cause of suffer-8. SOCIETY.
ing humanity! In demolishing the building, they
assisted manfully in removing the exterior; but when ntary associations, formed for the purpose of advan- this was accomplished, and the frame-work which cing the moral condition and well-being of man, has supported the exterior, and the building was disbeen deemed a fitting occasion for a brief glance at covered, they fell back with astonishment, in view the past, for the ensouragement and guidance of the of the immense labor and sacrifice required, in order to demolish the building. The hammer and the chis-[The Report then proceeds to give an interesting el is now by them no longer used, and the sound interioral sketch of the history of the Society from thereof, consequently, no longer heard. The niterits formation, at Plymouth, July 4th, 1834, to the native, therefore, chosen by them, is to remain with-present time. This we regret that we have not room in and around the building, and we are fearful that or, as it is a history that it is well occasionally to re- when the building falls, for soon it must, they will

it; and the contrast between the ecclesiastical char- at heart, and loved the cause of God and humanity acter of the original and the present members of better than sector party, chose the latter alternative the Society; all these things are recounted clearly of withdrawing from all existing organizations, whethand faithfully. But we have not room for them. The er religious or political, that give countenance or support to American slavery. Painful as was this last duty, yet fidelity to God and the poor suffering

the minds of many, and very justly too, what reason can be assigned for this change of conduct on the part of those elergymen referred to? Why do they not flow, as formerly, co-operate with us, and their deacons and church members, in laboring for the ab. of the seamen on board were lost in the mighty deep in consequence of their hearts failing them, was We propose briefly, but candidly, to answer these sidered by this Society at an early period. The following resolution was passed so late as 1836:

Resolved, 'That it is the duty of Christians of ev-

every denomination, to do all in their power, consis-tent with divine revelation, to abolish slavery from the Church.'

The two following were passed in 1839:

Resolved, 'That those Theological Semina our land, which are conducted by pro-slavery men, darkness, by which he palms upon Christendom, as the genuine ministers of Jesus, those who barter away the souls of immortal beings for the meagre reward of popular favor.

Resolved, "That those American Churches which and diffuse information on the true character of slanisters or newspapers, are guilty before the world, of squandering away the Lord's money.'

The following preamble and resolutions were adop-

Whereas, the Church and ministry of this land

IT All men are born free and equal -with cen tain natural, essential and unalienable rights—amor which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness

Three millions of the American people are in chains and slavery—held as chattels personal, and chains and slavery—beld as chattels personal, and bought and sold as marketable commodities.

By Saventy thousand infants, the offspring of slave prents, kidnapped as soon as born, and permanently added to the slave population of Christian, (!) Republican, (!!) Democratic (!!!) America every year.

By Immediate, Unconditional Emancipation.

By Slave-bolders, Slave-traders and Slave-drivers are to be placed on the same level of infamy, and in the same fiendles, and search and slave-traders and slave-traders.

the same fiendish category, as kidnappere and men-the same fiendish category, as kidnappere and men-stealers—a race of monsters unparalieled in their as-sumption of power, and their despotic cruelty.

The existing Constitution of the United States is a covenant with death, and an agreement with hell.

NO UNION WITH SLAVEROLDERS:

J. BROWN YERRINTON, PRINTER.

WHOLE NO. 812.

Thus has the Plymouth County A. S. Society spoken in days that are passed. We think it must now appear evident to all, that between the pro-slavery churches and ministers of the North and this Society, there could be but little or no fellowship. Con sequently we have seen those who loved their pro-slavery sect better than the cause of the slave, leave, and entirely forsake the Society, and the anti sla very cease. With the pro-slavery ministers and churches of the country, they are now in full fellowship and communion. We hear nothing from them, in regard to the anti-slavery movement; but calumny and reproach, in regard to those who are faithful-

ly laboring for the slave's redemption, is their only

But we are not disheartened or dismayed; no, far from it. Our faith in our present position and measures is firm and unshaken. Our meetings are generally well attended, and although some of the former friends of the Society have forsaken us, yet we have others who have taken their places in great er numbers, and of much more moral worth. And we are happy to say that in the County of Plymouth there are to be found many active, firm, and true? hearted friends of the slave. Great efforts are made, especially by the clergy in the county, to misrep-resent us, and our movement. But we tell them plainly, that they will not succeed in keeping away the people from attendance on our meetings. And we now assure them and the world, that we shall continue to labor, in our humble way, for the re-demption of the slave, and shall speak out against a pro-slavery, time-serving church and ministry, and pro-slavery political leaders and parties, compacts and Constitutions, until liberty be proclaimed through out all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof."

POURTH OF JULY IN NEW-BEDFORD. New-Benronn, July 9, 1846. Knowing your readiness to give publicity to the arious occurrences which tend to promote the great moral enterprises of the age, I forward for publication a desultory narrative of the celebration of the glorious Fourth of July in this town. A meeting was recently called, to ascertain whether the town would appropriate a sum of money to defray the ex-penses of a celebration. The subject being prounded, some of our prominent citizens opposed an appropriation, on the score of economy—the establishment of a bad precedent—the warlike and immoral tendency of the celebration, &c.—when another of our leading public men, who, in reply, contended earnestly for the appropriation, declared that we would make it a peace celebration! The vote being called, it was carried by acclamation to appropriate \$1250. So the day was celebrated. The appearance of the military and the different fire-engine companies was well suited to the occasion. The oration was pronounced by Mr. George Lunt, of Newburyport. I did not hear it, but am informed by an intelligent hearer, that it was a faithful representation of the current patriotism of the day. He urged the importance of a standing army—the dutyof sustaining the country, 'right or wrong,' a doctrine so monstrous, however prevalent it may be, that, if carried to its legitimate conclusions, would tend directly to overbrow the throne of Omnipotence, and erect upon its ruins that of the Prince of Darkness. It is said that he intimated that the church spires which beautifu our country, owe their existence to the military ; bu in this, I hope, he was misunderstood. The oration, as a whole, was said to be able and eloquent. Some objections were made to having guns and bayonets carried into the church; but they were withdraws and guns were permitted to accompany their owners, and kept perfectly quiet during the service. And pensable to a proper celebration of the day, as powder and balls are to them, to render them efficient Had they been excluded, they would have been justified in going off, sue sponte, in terrific plateons, carrying dismay to every objector. The officiat ing clergyman, who professes to represent, at all times the pesceable kingdom of the Son of God, was escorted to the church by the military, rending the air with martial music. He prayed fervently fo the downfall of fanaticism, &c., of course not forget ting us disorganizing, infidel abolitionists-but in the overflowings of his grateful heart for national bless ings, especially national freedom, he quite overlooke the trivial circumstance of 3,000,000 of God's chil dren being, at the very moment, most cruelly bereft of freedom by the American people. Whether, also, he might not have been shocked with the impiety of introducing a subject so vulgar as that of 'remembering those in bonds as if bound with them,' on an oc casion so inappropriate; or whether, being escorted to the church in a splendid barouche, scated by the side of the orator of the day, might not have effected a temporary derangement of his reminiscent facul-ties, I cannot say. Let charity be stretched to its utmost limits. The prayer is represented to have been very fervent. The celebration concluded with a brilliant exhibition of fire-works in the evening, which afforded great gratification to a large concours of people. I returned from the spot, earnestly wishing that no gunpowder might hereafter be burnt in a cause less unexceptionable than this I mention, in addition, a fact or twe, to show our progress in the cause of philanthropy. The Church, which was granted without should be the course of the church which was granted without objection for this celebration, was promptly refused to Rev. John Pierpont three of four years since, who came here to plead for the slave. Clergymen of the different denominations were in considerable numbers around and within the Lovejoy repeated his sermon here on the death of Mr. Torrey, to a large audience, there was but one orthodox congregational clergyman present, and be a stranger. A Peace Convention was held in town, early in the year, and at a full meeting in the evenearly in the year, and at a full meeting in the evening, there was no clergyman of the denomination
just named to make a prayer. Alas! how unfortunate for any cause it is to be unpopular; how lucky
for the Fourth to be popular. Still, sir, we have
some clergymen in this dark region, who love the
cause of the slave and the cause of peace, and who
are neither afraid nor ashamed to preach the whole
gospel of Christ. God give us more! Such men I
honor—I revere them—while, at the same time, I regurd with mingled emotions of pity and contempt,
those clerical men, who while they always shrink
from an unpopular duty, are ever ready to fawn

from an unpopular duty, are ever ready to fawn around a political table, can they but catch there a

few pality crumbs of a transient popularity. Such men, like the hypocritical Pharisees whom Christ denounced, always love the praise of men more than the praise of God.

A SUBSCRIBER.

BOSTON, JULY 31, 1846.

SPEECH OF MR. HADDOOK, OF MANOVER. On the Resolution of Mr. Hale, in reference to Stavery, in the House of Representatives, of New-Hampshire, June 30.

Mr. Spraker:—I am not forward to ask the ear of the House; I trust that, keeping within the limits prescribed to the members by the Rule adopted yesterday, I shall not weary it. Indeed, I enjoy so much of the argument, wit and eloquence of gentlemen about me, that I sometimes really forget that I have any thing else to do here but to listen.

There are subjects, however, upon which, as a citizen of an intelligent free State, and more especially as one of the Representatives of the sent of the principal literary Institutions of New Hampshire, where the young men of the State are instructed and disciplined in the principles and duties of life, I am not content to be wholly silent.

The question before the House is one of these subjects—a question of principle, of high moral duty, of liberty and humanity—the great question of civil history, upon which have been expended the best energies of awakened mind all over the world, and with which are connected the dearest hopes of our race.

The residualish rander consideration invites u to SPEAKER :- I am not forward to ask the ear

The resolution under consideration invites u to re resonation under consideration invites u to capress ourselves on the subject of American Sla-very—to speak out—to let our voice be heard as the Government of New Hampshire, as a portion of the New Hampshire as a portion

The amendment offered by the gentleman from The amendment offered by the gentleman from Wesre, proposes inaction—silence. Sir, I can consent to no such thing. It is time for this State to speak, to speak intelligibly and decidedly. She cannot be still and be guiltless. It is too late for indifference, or neutrality, or delay. It is the duty of this Legislature to atter its voice in the cause of human liberty. The people of the State demand it; the country looks for it. We cannot evade the responsibility. It is the highest duty of the Government at this moment, and I rejoice to see the disposition here to meet that duty manfully and heartily. We shall not regret it; it will be among the cherished recollections of our brief public life.

Geotlemen deprecate agitation; they are alarmed at discussion; they court repose and silence. Why

Gentlemen deprecate agitation; they are alarment at discussion; they court repose and silence. Why not discuss the matter, Sir? Is any thing to be feared from inquiry? Anything to be lost by consideration and courteous, earnest argument of great civil and moral questions? We propose no violence; no exercise of unconstitutional power, no interference with the domestic policy of sister States. We claim no right to strike the shackless from a give share, we call a good a sessent the liberty of from a single slave. We only assert the liberty of speech; we only solicit the ear of the master. We say to the people of the slave holding States, 'come, let us reason together.' We appeal to the conscience, the judgment, the magnatimous sentiments of the human heart. And it is matter of ments of the human heart. And it is matter of great joy, that this appeal is not idle or vain. It never was wholly so in any age of the world, nor on any important subject. It will not be so in this instance. It has not been so hitherto.

Discussion has done something for the liberation of the slave already. It has done not a little. It has engaged our own attention to the condition and the rights of the oppressed.

The youngest member of this house is able to recollect, when almost nothing was known, or thought, of the American slave, in this remote part of the country. Intercourse with the South was

thought, of the American slave, in this remote part of the country. Intercourse with the South was frequent. Jefferson has indeed expressed concern and alarm for his guilty country; enlightened philauthropists had, here and there, ventured to question the right, and to condemn the policy of negro slavery. But there existed very little knowledge of the subject, and still less interest in it among the people at large. Men were absorbed in their own gurantite, exulting in their own freedom, and enther ing together in their places of religious worship, to thank God for the blessings of a free government, and a Gospel, apparently ignorant of the cruel bondage under which so many of their fellow-men and fellow-citizens were at the same time pining with sorrow and fainting in despair. New-England mothers were soothing their infant offspring to repose with the gentle voice of prayer and the sweet hynn of praise, all unconscious that there were thousands and tens of thousands of mothers in this free, rejoicing land, who could not call their children, or themselves, their own. No voice was lifted up in their behalf: no prayer for them uningled ng together in their places of religious worship, to hank God for the blessings of a free government, ed up in their behalf; no prayer for them mingled with the incepse of the public altar, or added fragrance to the adors of the domestic sacrifice. We labored by day, and went to our beds at night; as if no sach thing as slavery existed among our people. We rejoiced as if none wept, und blessed ourselves as the freest, the best, the happiest of nations. And what do we now see? We see men everywhere becoming sensible, that all this innocence, and freedom, and happiness are marred by the toleration of a system of more relentless oppression, of more grinding, galling, hopeless slavery, than ever disgraced the earth or defied the heavens. ed up in their behalf; no prayer for them mingled

sion, of more grinding, galling, hopeless slavery, than ever disgraced the earth or defied the heavens. The pulpit is no longer silent; public assemblies are agitated by the question of universal emancipation. The rights of the oppressor, the claims of wronged, outraged humanity, are weighed and appreciated. Not a political body can assemble, from the county convention to the National Legislature, without being excited upon the subject. Ecclesia-tical assemblies are divided upon it. The State, and the Church, and the whole people, are coming to be alive to the siu and shame of American Slavery.

The two great divisions of the Presbyterian church, lately met in their General Assemblies in Philadelphia. One of those budies was addressed in a fraternal admoniton upon the subject from their brethren in Scotland. The other received an episite of fraternal reproof from their brethren in Casada The latest mades the result forces of Canada. The latter, under the usual forms of courtesy and Christian love, was so pungent and caustic in its remonstrance, that the Assembly, excited to indignation, were ready to refuse the docu-ment even a reading. One of the Doctors, more wary and more prescient than the rest, advised to moderation, to forbearance. If, said he, we reject moderation, to forbearance. If, said he, we reject this fraternal letter, we renounce communion with the Presbyterian Church of Canada; if we reunce communion with the Church of Canada we must renounce communion with the Free Church of Scotland, and with the Presbyterian Church of Ireland. And then where is the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America? Alone in the world. And the brethren heard the Church of Care to the Ca Church of Canada through, though what more they did, I am not informed. I know, however, hat for the first two weeks of their me that for the first two weeks of their meeting, both branches of this church were occupied with Slavery, as a leading subject. A large part of the Unitarian Clergy have openly declared themselves abolitionists; the Free Will Baptist Church has gone over in a body to that side of the question. The Methodist Church is actually rent usunder upon it. And the Episcopal Church is only waiting, as one of her sons has said, till she can move with dignity propriets and effect.

ith dignity, propriety, and effect.'
What do we now see? Why, a Why, a total revolution sia, in the state of the public mind-a substantial and providing public sentiment, against which no institutions can long maintain themselves—a deep-seated and heart-felt respect for human rights and the blessings of freedom, and knowledge,and Christianity, which cannot subsist in the same country, or the same age, with a systematic oppression, that cuts off millions of human beings from every thing clavating in knowledge, every thing precious in freedom, every thing divine and heavenly in our holy Religiou. And this great change is one of the freedom, every thing divine and heavenly in our hely Religiou. And this great change is one of the fruits of discussion. Another effect of this discussion is that it has at-

creased intercourse among the civilized nations has introduced a new standard of national justice and honor—the public sentiment of the world. We feel Thus, the adoption of the constitution and the formal powers of the public sentiment of the world. We feel the force of the opinions of mankind; we recognize the authority of the conscience of the human race. No people of any cultivation can be wholly regardless of this august tribunal. No usage of society, no public wrong, no national error or immorality, that falls under the condemnation of this increable by the conformal tribunal. No usage of society, no public wrong, no national error or immorality, that falls under the condemnation of this increable by them; and they felt at by there; and they felt at by them; and they felt at by the animal all the rest, of New-England sanipal and the rest, of the sanipal and the

consent to the extension or the continuance, of negro slavery in these States. I speak not as a Whignor as a Democrat, but as a citizen of a free State, as a minister of the Religion of Liberty. I congratulate the people of the State, and of the whole country, that the day has come when a son of New Hampshire cannot stand up in the National Legislatue, and, sustained by the voice of freedom, in the free north, renounce the doctrine of our Fathers, that all men are born equal; or subscribe to the policy which seeks to strengthen the foundations and enlarge the dominions of a tyranny, in comparison with which the oppression of the American Colonies was independence. If it were in my power I would congratulate the poor victim of this oppression himself. I would whisper in his ear the

Extract of a letter from Hon, J. R. Giddings of Ohio, dated Washington city, June 3d, 1846:

RLAVERCLDING USURPATIONS.

(If Extract of a letter from Hon, J. R. Gidlings of Ohio, dated Washington city, June 3d, 1846:

If Gentlemen:

Your favor of the 19th ult. reached me by due course of mail, but I have been unable to find time to answer it until this day. I will first reply to your second interrogatory, by which you ask whether I am in favor of a dissolution of the Union.

Holding, as I have ever done, the perfect right of the constituent to understand the views of his representative upon all political subjects, I shall cheer, fully respond to your question. If you refer to the American Union formed in 1787, as it was subsequently modified by the admission of Louisana, to which each of the several States yielded its tacit of the constitution of Covernment; that the President, and a majority in each House of Congress, in the exercise of usurped powers, professing to act for all the States, formed a new confederation with Texas, being a foreign Govern ent, and by that unauthorized and revolutionary act, which has ince been consummated by admitting Senators and Representatives of Texas to searts in Congress, the Union of 1787 has been subverted. That Union was centered into by the people of fiel several States, upon certain definite principles, clearly expressed in a written constitution. That constitution, upon which the Union was solely based, had been framed by a convention assembled from all the States, But when it had been thus framed, it had no binding effect until twas submitted to the examination of the people of each State, and had been adopted by them. Thus we find the preamble of that great charter of our rights commencing with these emphatic words.

We, the reports of the Union, was literally the act of the constitution and the formation of the Imon, was literally the act of the proper of the definition of the Imon, was literally the act of the constitution and the formation of the Imon, was literally the act of the proper of the Montana and the formation of the Imon and the formation of the Thus, the adoption of the constitution and the formation of the Union, was literally the act of the

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their mission. The Wickliffs and Luthers, the Clarksons, and Wilberforces have not all lived yet. Mexico, and Mr Hale states his as follows. It is ex-In a great cause great men arise and enjoy a charmould be a series of the collection ery is seen in its true light, as an offence to Heaven and for the with refuse to fulfil it, even if the officers and the chaptains proceed to murder them for such processes these will be a great oppressed and the oppressor, there will be no great difficulty in getting rid of it. The herds of human cattle that darken the plains of the south, will melt away as the flocks that whiten our hills do, when we have no longer any interest in multiplying them.

Mr. Speaker, I sincerely rejoice, that New Hamphas gone by, when her silence is to be accounted consent to the extension or the continuance, of negro slavery in these States. I speak not as a Whig Polk reccommended the recognition of war, he says. navy refuse all connection with them as decidedly

pression himself. I would whisper in his ser the cheering and sustaining message, that, in our orisons, his woes and his wasted hopes are at length of sons, his woes and his wasted hopes are at length of the weight of his weary bondage to know that he has new friends among the friends of humanity—new brethren in the free States, who 'remember them that are in bonds as bound with them.'

SLAVEROLDING USURPATIONS.

**Example of the world with them.'

SLAVEROLDING USURPATIONS.

**Example of the world with them.'

**Example of the world with the world with the withdrawal of such relations is cause of war, or even of offence. If pecuniary indebtedness, or the settlement of a boundary, is cause of war between nations, anthony is cause of war between nations, and the cause of war between nations, and th boundary, is cause of war between nations, author

PRESIDENT POLK AND NEW-ENGLAND-We wonder, inquires a journal in this city, '

the more guilty party. We have slandered the char acters of our public men, especially those men who manfully exhibited any portion of independence and manhood, and by our actions have plainly told then that the way to gain our approbation was to exhibite a crouching servility to the South. Even Martin Van Buren was denounced for the only act of independence he ever exhibited, and lost his properts accordingly.

There is no danger, however, that New-England will soon be forgotten. Our virtues and our vices are too prominent for that. We shall be respected abroad just as soon as we begin to respect ourselves. We have MEN, full grown men here at the North, capable of making themselves heard, felt, and there is no danger but they will do so, the moment the people are willing to declare themselves to be free. In saying this, we do not men to say that it is our duty to 'dissolve the Union.' or to deny our southern brethren any of their Constitutional rights, but we do mean to say that our neighbors can never be made to respect those rights of ours, while we have no inclination to respect ourselves. So long as we, unanimously, can respect ourselves. So long as we, unanimously, can respect ourselves on almost every subject which concerns our intercets—so long as we histen to the conneels of men among us who are preaching up bubmission to Southern dictain, we may expect to be taunted for our servility and sycophaucy.

New-England, however, has not been the most guilty in succumbing to the imperious demands of the South. Pennsylvania and New-York have set guilty in succumbing to the imperious demands of the South. Pennsylvania and New-York have set guilty in succumbing to the imperious demands of the South. Pennsylvania and New-York have set guilty in succumbing to the imperious demands of the South. Pennsylvania and New-York have set guilty in succumbing to the imperious demands of the South. Pennsylvania will long the pennsylvania will long the pennsylvania will long the pennsylvania will long the pennsylvania will lo

nia will once get her eyes open is rather doutful. She has been compelled to swallow many a bitter dose, but none have been more unpalatable to her than the repeal of the Tariff of 1842.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE ANTI-SLAVERY. The following Preamble and Resolution were adopted by the House of Representatives in New Hampshire, on the 2d inst., the Preamble by a vote of 130 to 91, and the Resolution ENANIMOUSLY.

Whereas, the government of the United States, by the annexation of a foreign nation and by the admisson of the State of Texas with a Constitution that in effect makes Slavery perpetual therein, have placed us as a people before the world in the false

that in effect makes Slavery perpetual therein, have placed us as a people before the world in the false attitude of supporters and defenders of a system of oppression odious to every friend of liberty and abhorrent to every principle of humanity and religion; and whereas, the constant, progressive, and increasing encronchments of the slave power have become so formidable and imperious, that forbear-ance ceases to be a victue, and to be silent is to be false to the great interests of Liberty; therefore, Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives, in General Court convened, That New Hampshire solennily and deliberately announces and reiterates her abiding and unchanging adherence to the great principles of the declaration of our Revolutionary Fathers, that 'All men are created equel,' re-asserted in the first articles of the Bill of Rights of our own constitution; that she declares her firm determination that, in the great contest now being waged between Slavery and Freedom, her voice shall be heard on the side of the Free; that she pledges her cordial sympathy, and, within the means of her constitutional action, her co-operation with the friends of civil liberty to the false to the Rio Grande, and if the Army or the states to the Rio Grande, and if the Army or the states to the Rio Grande, and if the Army or the states to the Rio Grande, and if the Army or the states to the Ramy or the states to the Rio Grande, and if the Army or the states to the Rio Grande, and if the Army or the states to the Rio Grande, and if the Army or the states to the Rio Grande, and if the Army or the states to the Rio Grande, and if the Army or the states to the Rio Grande, and if the Army or the states to the Rio Grande, and if the Army or the states to the Rio Grande, and if the Army or the states to the Rio Grande, and if the Army or the states to the Rio Grande, and if the Army or the states the states to the Rio Grande, and if the Army or the states to the Rio Grande, and if the Army or the states to the Rio Grande and and, within the means of her constitutional action, her co-operation with the friends of civil liberty

From the Cherokee Advocate

GENERAL JESUP AND THE SEMINOLES. FLORIDA Wan. A large claim, growing out of the Florida war, and now pending a decision at Washington, is producing considerable feeling among the Sem-inoles, and will probably be aguated before Congress for a number of years to come, unless it shall be more speedily disposed of than are such cases generally. The nature of the claim, as represented to us by a gentleman who seems to be familiar with it, is this:

While the war was going on in Florida between the United States and the Seminoles, General Jesup issued a proclamation, promising freedom to all negroes belonging to the Seminoles, who would forsely the proclamation of the seminoles, who would forsely the seminoles of the seminoles.

sake their masters and surrender themselves to be removed West of the Mississippi. Under the induceremoved West of the Mississippi. Under the induce-ment thus held out to them, a large number of slaves came and placed themselves under the pro-tection of the United States troops. After this proc-lamation had been issued, but before the runaway negroes were removed, General Jesup succeeded in prevailing on a considerable number of the Seminoles to consent to remove also, with the ex-press promise and understanding that they should be secured in the possession of all, the property

ress promise and understanding that they should be secured in the possession of all the property every might bring with them, in their new home.

Under this promise, the Seminoles removed, and rought with them the negroes who had surrendered in the United States: behold he is in the vineyard in the United States: brought with them the negroes who had surrendered and continued in the possession of them, as slaves, until last year, when General Jesup visited this country, and sent the negroes word, from Fort Gibson, that they were free, and should be protected in their freedom. No sooner did they receive this word from the general, than between three and four hundred of them, as we are informed, left their masters and claimed their freedom. A number of them went to Fort Gibson for pro-A number of them went to Fort Gibson for pro-tection; and from sixty to seventy able men, it is said, are now employed on the public works at that place, and in receipt of rations. And thus the case stands, and will stand, until disposed of by the

The reason alleged for depriving the Seminoles of this large number of slaves is, the promise made to them by General Jesup to bring to an end the Florida war, while the Seminoles say that he had no right in time of war to make such promises; and even if he had the right, that he had made others to them of a directly opposite kind, which, in good faith, are equally obligatory on the government. The questions to be settled in disposing of the subject, are, Had General Jesup any right to promise the negroes freedom, to seduce them from their owners, and if so, to which shall good faith be observed—the negroes or the Seminoles?

THE NORTH HAS NOTHING TO DO WITH Democrat. SLAVERY.

'The walls and even the pavements of the streets bear the words 'send back the money—the price of blood,' or simply 'send back the money,' in every form of character, showing that the people write the words, although printed placards to the same effect also abound. In every society the subject is discussed, and no voice defends slavery; although many consider the slaveholders as the victims of institutions established before they were born, and therefore as not necessarily sinners in holding slaves. I make great allowance for individual slaveholders, because they may be beset with difficulties. I told Frederick that he should abstain from pressing beyond the line of justice against them, because to do so is to beget sympathy in their favor.

I. And it came to pass, after these things, that Parades of Mexico, sometimes called Naboth the Jezreelite, had a vineyard lying between the River Nucces and the Rio Grande, sometimes said to be in Jezreel, hard by the Palace of James K. Polk, ruler of the United States, sometimes called Ahab, King of Sameria.

2. And Polk spoke unto Parades saying, Give me thy vineyard, that I may have a place to where I can put and keep my slaves, and I will give thee money for it.

money for it.

3. And Parades called Naboth, said unto Polk,
The Lord forbid it me, that I should give the in-

heritance of my fathers unto thee.

4. And Polk came into his house heavy and displeased, because of the word which Parades the Mexicanite had spoken unto him; for he said I will not give thee the inheritance of my fathers. And he had him down upon his bed, and would ent no beend.

take possession of this vineyard, and blockade the mouth of the Rio Grande, and if the Army or the throughout the land, in every just and well-directed effort, for the suppression and extermination of that terrible scourge of our race, Human Slavery.

In the Rio Grande, and it the Army of the throughout the Rio Grande, and it the Army of the people of Mexico oppose your progress or attempt to protect themselves, you shall bear witness against them saying, They are the aggressors and first commenced the war, and then ye shall put them to

menced the war, and then ye shall put them to death.

10. And the men of that vicinity, even the commanders of the Army and Navy, did as Slavery had sent unto them.

11. They took possession of the vineyard, and placed their Army on the Rio Grande opposite Matamoras, and blockaded the river.

12. And there came in children of Belian, one of whom was President of the United States, and the men of Balial witnessed against Parades, in the presence of Congress and the people, saying Parades first made war upon us; and then they attacked the armies of Mexico, and overcame them with great slaughter.

great slaughter.

13. Then they sent to Slavery, saying, Mexico is

overcome.

14. And it came to pass, when Slavery heard that Mexico was overcome, that she said to Polk, Arise, take possession of the vineyard of Parades the Mexicanite, which he refused to give thee: for

he is overcome.

15. And it came to pass, when Polk heard that Mexico was overcome, that he rose up to go d to the vineyard of Parades the Mexicanite, to

ossession of it.
16. And the word of the Lord came unto Josh-

President or Congress.

The reason alleged for depriving the Seminoles thy male children and blot out thy name from the

24. But there was none like unto Polk, which did sell himself to work wickedness in the sight of the Lord, whom Slavery, his wife, stirred up. '—True

Men born to grovel—naturally disposed to hug the fetters which have been thrown around them by the arrogance of the Somh, make use of the above expression, first to cheat themselves into the belief that they are free, and second as an excuse for their cowardly submission. It is a lie, and those who make use of it, are liars. The North has as much to do with Slavery (not slaves) as the South. The North coes as much to support it, protect it, and extend it, as the South. Massachusetts has as much to do with Slavery in the District of Columbia, and all the States admitted into the Union since the adoption of the Constitution, as South Carolina. No important act of the general Governmedt is independent of the influence of Slavery, acting directly upon it. Our dunces will not, or cannot see it. They begin to see, however, that Slavery has something to do with the North, as it touches the tariff.

THE FRES CHURCH OF SCOTLAND—OEO. COMBE.

We are permitted to publish the sulpioined extract of a private letter, dated June 7th, just received by a friend of ours, from Geo. Combe, of Edinburgh, the distinguished prenologist.

'I must tell you anti-slavery news that will interest you. Your friend Frodgrich Pourglass breef.

Edinburgh, the distinguished prenologist.

'I must tell you anti-slavery news that will interest you. Your friend Frederick Douglass breakfasted with us this morning. He has an excellent brain. His benevolence and veneration are both large, and his conscientiousness is full, while his intellect is vigorous and practical, and his propen sifies all of subordinate dimensions.

He must be must exceed to deal fairly with the Mexicens he might have purchased from them all the territory in dispute between the two governments for a sum not exceeding the expense of his army three days. But no! he must expend millious of money and sacrifice thousands of lives just to show that he wasn't afraid to bully any body not half as large or strong as himself!—hadiana Freeman.

intellect is vigorous and practical, and his propen sities all of subordinate dimensions.

He and Messrs. Buffum and Wright, aided by Mr. George Thompson, are doing battle against the Frac Church, to compel them to send back the money which their deputation accepted from the slaveholding Presbyterians of your country. The meetings would delight your soul. They are held in our Music Hall, every part of which, including the orchestra, is filled to overflowing night after night. The audience must amount to 1800 sculls and they applicated to the echo each heavy denumination of alivery and each assault on the Free Church, for fraternizing with slaveholders. Mr.

to the care of George Thorress, Esq., Wiles THE FIRST OF AUGUST.

Until further notice, letters and con tions for Mr. Gannison must be addressed to be

To-morrow is the glorious First! The most trions of holidays! The most glorious of ar rions of holidays; the most grorous of analystries. For ever be it marked with a red lear-the Kalendar! Be it set apart from vulgar as the end of time, an enduring memorial of the triumph of modern civilization !

England, with all her faults, has done more for

lization and progress than any other satise of or present times; but her crowning glory we nanumission of her slaves. It was done is obel to a principle. Done in despite of doubt and date as to its actual economic workings. It was the duction to practice of a glorious abstraction. working out of the noblest of problems. Bet visions of the happiness of an emancin strong yearnings after the atlanment of ideal ities, floated before the eyes and stirred the heart her intelligent thousands and millions; and in of ence to the magic power of public sent united thought, wish and determination of a -the abstract became concrete; the ideal we changed into the actual; the prophecy ceased in in the presence of the fulfilment;—faith was an lowed up in sight. It was no plan for the intrans their own wealth or the accurity of their own in The prosperity which has waited upon the great periment, has disappointed the forebodings of the most sanguine of its advocates. Few company ly, had faith to discern the extent of the bles which the victory of the right was to shed upo classes of the colonists, free as well as bond. done because it was right that it should be ecause it was a debt that England owed to thralls between the tropics; because Humaniy, or ilization, Christianity, demanded the discharge of a

lebt.

It was not done in the wisest manner. The conpensation of the twenty millions sterling, and the d led boon of six years' unrequited toil, under santa ame, which were granted to the masters, as a son still their howlings, were equally unjust to thete paying millions at home, and to the entired the sands in the colonies. These were tricks of state manship which marred the beauty of this great in national repentance and restitution. In justin the twenty millions should have been divided among the slaves, as an imperfect reparation of the way and robbery to which they and their fathers hadles for centuries subjected by the power of the limit Empire. But we must remember how new mi strange was this unprecedented act of public in Men's eyes had not yet been opened long enough enable them to distinguish trees from men willing They were groping their way towards the right, fulure, they should have done, or suffered to ledus things which experience has proved to have heres wise and unnecessary. And we should remain too, the cheerfulness with which the overburies tax-payers of England submitted to this addion to their load, that thereby they might help their leader in the West Indies to bear their heavier besin It is by their own experience, or that of others to men learn wisdom. There was no history to goe
the steps of the British philanthropists along then
they were treading. We have the advantage of the wisdom of conception and of their error of desi and it will be our fault if we do not profit by the both, when the time shall come for the registratis of national decree that slavery shall cear for among us for ever.

It was not accomplished without a long colis

and a fierce opposition. Large, wealthy, and por ful classes were leagued against the emancipular

The wise foolishness of politicians, the timeross in idity of trade, the slothful indifference of selfab ass. were all arrayed either in open or in tacit oppos ion to the act. Not many wise, as the world of windom, not many noble, as the Herald's College at counts nobility, not many rich, as the market plan great work. It was the triumph mainly of the no ing classes. It was the utterance and embodime of the deep religious feeling which marks the British character. It was the operation of the same els ments of character, rousing to action much the same teenth century, laid the hierarchy and the monard in ruins, and placed Puritanism, in the person of the brewer of Huntingdon, on the throne of the Starts, that accomplished this beneficent and bloodies at olution. It is to this class, mainly, that all the put revolutions, or, rather, the successive steps of the sm great revolution, which illustrate the contempor ous history of Great Britain, owe their origin, the t seir triumphs. It it the same characteristi which make the English armies invincible-the p tient endurance and dogged determination of the acter-which have carried Catholic Emancipulat, Parliamentary Reform, the abolition of the Con Laws, and those other great measures which mil our times, in the teeth of a most formidable open tion. It was these to which the world owes the sh olition of slavery in the West Indies. It is to there that the Indian Empire will ere long owe the com justice which will be accorded to it. It is before the that the national church will in due time bor ind and yield its long cherished domination. It is the elements of character which will, in process of sweep away all public abuses which stand between the greatest general good and the many, and mill unto themselves such a philosophy of governments

their needs require.
We have said that England has done more for or ilization than any other country of past or passion times. Alas, that it should be so! Wo is us of the land that we have thus treacherously described the promise of or youth! We, that had exalted ourselves to Berrie how have we cast ourselves down unto Hell! We that set ourselves up an models to the kingdons the world, and boasted ourselves of our nice sens a freedom, and scrapulous regard for civil rights, and superior enjoyment of civil liberty, how have ut it come a by-word and a histing to the sceding card In our youth we bartered away our birthright for mess of pottage, and instead of food, lo, it is posses that we have bought with it? We attempted to " cure our own advantage by consenting to the ends ing of one-sixth of our fellow-countrymen, and, is iold, we are slaves ourselves! We stand, or grand before the world, not a model, but an example of the truth that Divine vengeance never slowlers of sleeps, and that the Most High laughs to score the who would seek to repeal His laws, and think that they can escape the inexerable penalty-

Thank God, there are some left,-a re least, - who acknowledge these traths, and who see not ashamed to blush for their country, or to rejoin in the true glory of that from which their falle sprung. Of such the country is the world, and her countrymen are all mankind. They seek not to is parage, or to misrepresent, a beneficent and size ion because it was done by another people, glory is their shame. Of such a country they can to be. Of such blood they vindicate their sham They are not blind to the evils which still infest in administration of affairs and the social conthe English nation. But they ack sowledge with erence that it has done a deed which throw all is boasted acts of their own fathers or coalesponent

-NO. XXXI. the shade. A majestic act of acknowledgof former wrong and present reparation. It is me which may well counterbalance a thou F 31, 1846. ef. They endeavor to prove the sincerit admiration by emulating its example, and etters and comm to bring their own people to the same point of be addressed RPson, Ecq., Waterle

AUGUST.

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al seighborhoods, and hallow the day with joy and hanksgiving; with the voice of eloquence and not rath temperate mirth and cheerful companion Let them be glad that there is one day in the which they can rejoice with the rejoicing, as nearn with the mourners. And while rethe slavery that has ceased to be of the that still exists, let them be strengthened and aged by the success that has crowned the toils redouble their own efforts for the nement of a yet wider and more glorious vic-

ANTI-SLAVERY IN ENGLAND.

We have been favored recently with a copy of he anti-slavery tract, published in Bristol, ad and sent to us by the author, who, we be we violate no confidence in stating, is J. B. Esin Eq. in eminent surgeon of that city, and well per to many abolitionists in this country for his no and hospitable real in the anti-slavery cause, loved in origin to the Massachusetts Annual Ba Mr. Estlin and his family have been favorably gen to those engaged in that important instrumen hity, for their liberal contributions and earnest ser grin its behalf. Finding that a better knowledge the nature of American Slavery and of the phile the and method of the anti-slavery reform than preold in England, would be of service to the inteof the Bazaar and of the cause generally, Mr felia was at the pains to prepare this tract, for with the abolitionists of both hemispheres have reathank him. Those on the eastern coast of the otic, for the clear and successet narrative he has dotted them of a most interesting passage of conespectry history; those on the western shore, for the justice he has done to their labors, and the caretel industry he has evinced in preparing this sketch of their objects and their efforts.

This Brief Notice of American Slavery, and of the Salition Movement, as the tract is entitled, is carefalls called from the hest Anti-Slavery authorities, and contains a remarkable amount of facts, relating Sarry and Anti-Slavery, within the space of dost briy pages. It treats of slavery itself and its meaning horrors, of the political power of the slave-holders, the condition of the free colored population, the moral consequences of slavery, the origin and intellect of the negro, the abolitionists, their moveyet, difficulties, success and prospects, and conclades with commending the cause to the sympathy and co-operation of the friends of the slave in Great min, and indicating the Boston Fair as a suitable assel in which they may flow. Each of the topics streated with skill and care, and a great amount of plumation is compressed within a very narrow comyes. It is evidently the production of one whose has been long upon the movement, and has estehed it with intelligent interest. The author has obtained an insight into the state of things in this centry not often obtained by those who have not isted it; and, indeed, far surpassing in clearness the views of many English travellers, who have respred our prejudices with our air, and have become almost as American as the Americans themselves. Mr. Estlin is no enthusiast-as, indeed, what abo

idential His temperament is, apparently, calm and unimpassioned, and he looks at these things with the eye of dispassionate reason. There is no declanation or attempt at eloquence. His rhetoric is like that of Anthony over the dead body of Casar, which points at the wounds of the slave- poor, poor, dumb ouths -and bids them speak for him. His clear, encise statement of facts constitute his elequence His scrapulous regard for impartiality may seem in on or two places to lead him to allow more of weight han they deserve to the excuse's under which pro slavery Americans, especially pro-slavery American dergymen, seek to acreen themselves from the tora and rebuke of impartial foreigners.

pet that the minds of the clergy are not more engittened, and their consciences more awakened silve are not justified in concluding that they do at act agreeably to the dictates of judgment, and the convictions of duty.' Perhaps not: but we are estainly justified in concluding that a man whose and and conscience are thus dark and dead, as to a cine which involves every other crime, is not fit to tes tescher of moral and religious truth. To save business of such a man to learn, not to teach. It is certainly no wonder that abolitionists refuse to apend their money or their time in supporting or earing such tyros in morality as these. As well night they employ a man who could not understand two and two make four, to instruct them and heir children in the abstrase mysteries of pure math-

Mr. Estlin's statement of the argument of the abo dionists on this subject is very fair, and must be, we should think, conclusive to all impartial minds. The cain and stern severity with which he speaks, in other place, of the inhuman sentiments uttered by Dr. Dewey, the head, perhaps, of the Unitarian conterion, of which Mr. Estlin is a member, on the subest of the colored race, their capacities and prosects, show that he is superior to sectarian bias, and axious only that impartial justice be done to all partes. Justice is the due of all, but it should not be pretched to cover the delinquencies of those who him to be the lights of the world and the separated feathers of righteousness. The excuses that can over the pulpit, should protect still more reasontily the beach, the bar, the legislative hall, not to tion the work-shop and the field. The greater ds pretensions of any one to piety, morality and intelligence, the stronger the claim of the slave pon his sympathy and his help. Such an one is colemned out of his own mouth, if he refuse them. Perhaps, too, we may be allowed to think that the errices done to the cause by Mr. Garrison deserve fore than a single sentence, though that sentence teknowledges him as the earliest promoter, the hander indeed of the A. S. Societiesof the aboliion novement. Nor can we agree in the epinion which the author intimates that he holds, that abolicoins would be benefitted by the omission of the stusion of the various moral, religious and philanampie topics, unconnected with the Slavery ques a, which Mr. Garrison introduces in the Liberator and this, not because we agree in opinion with Mr. Carrison on many of these points, for we do not; but ton we believe he could not be the man he is, were he willing, or able, indeed, to confine the exresion of his thoughts and opinions, in his own or-(10, to a single subject. The men who do such work whe has done are ' neither to hold nor to bind.' The bery properties of mind which have made Mr. Garbeca, in the eyes of the slaveholders and their abeties, the incarnation of the anti-slavery movement, this name synonymous with it, make it impossible fe him to limit the activity of his mind even to the tent theme which is emphatically his own. This, to believe, Mr. Estlin will himself perceive, after the operanities of personal acquaintance with Mr. Garhan, which we trust he will enjoy during his prest visit to England.

eneficent and wise school other people, whose e rejoice in the appearance of this tract. It is vindicate their share, which still infect the trideally calculated to do the work it proposes to ithe social condition subjects of which it treats. With a few modifiacknowledge with rethone, rather formal than essential, to adapt it to which throws all the he wants of this country, it would do great service the Sailor, with the Old Man of the Sea, which must is dreaded worse than death. But I may not find it lead, through a life of torquent, to final rain, unless so bad again.

H. C. WRIGHT. ers or contemporare

rould return our thanks to Mr. Estlin, in the of the cause, for this fresh proof of his untiring devoexertions in the cause of our enalayed countrymen, w can only hope that he will receive the of a continuing and increasing interest in it, until the work is done and the slave set free.—e.

ets, to carry encouragement and comfort to the chiv-alry that is enlisted in this great crusade for the exets, to carry encouragement and comfort to the chivalry that is enlisted in this great crusade for the extension of its peculiar blessings. The war is answering no mean part of its great ends, in fostering the manned in it, it is a certain sign that he is convinced of the confractors by sixing them four or of the confractors by sixing them for the confractors are confractors. patriotism of the contractors, by giving them four or five hundred dollars a week for the charter of a scrubby steamer, or, as happened in the Florida war, twenty dollars a cord for wood, when it could be had for the cutting, wherever the army might be. One great object of this war, as of the Florida war, being to carry out the benevolent theory of Robin Hood, of taking from the rich and giving to the poor,' it is performing its mission by carrying away the money of the industrious and thriving North, to supply the necessities or extravagance of the lazy and beggarly South, in the most thorough and praiseworthy man ner. The object of the war is twofold-first, to make the enemy, and secondly, to make Uncle Sam, bleed. And Uncle Sam, we at the North well know by experience, whenever any money is to be paid, stands, as his initials express, for US!

This part of the design of the war being thus happily in the course of accomplishment, we can en dure with patience the temporary delays of its other branch. The regular troops and volunteers are pouring into Matamoras, and enduring the discomforts and delays which they encounter, and which they attribute to the negligence of the War Department, with what grace they may. The season there, has been much of the description we have had here;
—generally raining, with intervals of extremely hot weather. This circumstance, joined to insufficient shelter and change of diet and habits, has naturally bred disease, which has already, if we may judge from the cautious admissions of the accounts from thence, raged with extensive and fatal virulence. During this and the two next months,-the most unwholesome of the year-we cannot expect that this plague will be stayed. They who have been so forward to march upon the Halls of the Montezamas, find that it is no holiday warfare in which they are engaged; fighting, agreeable and exciting recreation though it be, they will find to be only a rare pleasure, an occasional luxury, but now and then diversifying the tedious monotony of a lifein camp.

It is not likely that General Taylor, -- Rough and Ready as he is, -will be able to move much September. He will then proceed a hundred and fifty miles up the Rio Grande to Camargo, which is be the basis of operations and the depot of stores and munitions of war. Revnosa, an intermediate town, a straggling village of a few miserable hovels, -as we are informed on good authority, -having already 'opened its gates' to Colonel Wilson, which was the more easily done, inasmuch as there were no gates to open. Having made himself master of Camargo, and arranged his commissariat, he will move on Monterey, which is about a hundred and fifty miles from Cumargo, towards the interior of as it is believed that the Mexicans will make a deture of the country, to be effectively defended. The and fair-play, must be on their side; and, if there must be a fight and bloodshed, we heartily hope that the Americans will come off second best. If the Mexicans improve their time, as experienced warriors would do, and destroy Camargo, lay waste the country between there and Monterey, and drive away the beef and mutton on which General Scott was reckoning, and hang upon and harass the skirts of the invading army, it is not improbable that they may make a successful stand at Monterey against that Union. It must fall, and Heaven and Earth Union was fall, and Heaven and Earth Union. It must fall, and Heaven and Earth Union. may make a successful stand at Monterey against that Union. It must fall, and Heaven and Earth General Taylor, encumbered as he will be by help of will have cause to exult over its fall.

When the Chivalry find that the war is no pastime, yielded by man. but a tedious alternation of hard work and hard | 1 am in a little chamber, in a little cottage, on th cers, as they did in Florida; awaiting the return of hills do bow. I was worn down; I came h

that it may be a short war. We confess that we see fail us. no reason for believing that this hope will be gratified. It has certainly 'hastened slowly,' and there is he says: ry, the cession of the Californias, and the rendition of fugitive slaves. But we thank God that this iniquity is not likely to be completed until it has I shall stay here and breathe this mou brought a load of debt and calamity upon the country which may help to teach the people of the North, upon whom it must chiefly fall, how fatal to their best interest is that preposterous Union, which they have been saught to worship with such a blind idolary, and to propitiate with such offerings of blood, atry, and to propitiate with such offerings of blood, atry, and to propitiate with such offerings of blood, atry, and to propitiate with such offerings of blood, atry, and to propitiate with such offerings of blood, atry, and to propitiate with such offerings of blood, atry, and to propitiate with such offerings of blood, at the such of the propition of the and rights, and treasure! A union, like that of Sinhad tion to cross that sea. I can't forget it; the passage

THE HEW-ENGLAND WARRINGT

The following article is from the Washingtonian flast Saturday, July 25th We copy it because we see the party referred to; and we append to it the letwhat were the reasons we gave for discontinuing the paper. It will be seen that they were quite distinct from those suggested by the editor of the Washing-

THE MAXIGAR WAR.

The Mexican war is at present lying in summer quarters in the city of Matamoras. The Rio Grande has shown itself less amenable to authority than could be desired, and has refused to transport the troops and their supplies on the terms which Gen. Taylor was prepared to offer. Since the days of Capute, and indeed we may say of Xexres, the waves have generally shown themselves as heedless of the word of command as indifferent to stripes and fatters. This being the case, the General has been compelled to rest awhile on the laurels of Palo Alto and Resace de la Palma, and son i up the Mississippi for ateamers of light draught for the transportation of his troops and munitions, in search of farther adventures.

But we beg our readers not to distress themselves with the apprehension that the grand purposes of the war are at a stand, on this account. Not at all. The half million a week is not at a halt, though the troops are. The money which we have been paying into the Custom Houses is not suffered to rust unused. Flights of sagles,—ever birds of happy omen,—are continually winging their way from northern pockets, to carry encouragement and comfort to the chivalry that is enlisted in this great crusade for the extending the likes on the whole, on account of some particular opinion advented in the grand purpose.

The following is the letter in question DEDHAN, July 6, 1846.

DEDHAN, July 6, 1846.

Ms. John T. Coles,
Editor of the N. E. Washingtonian:

Six-I ask of you the favor to direct your book-keeper to crase my name from the list of subscribers to the Washingtonian.

I make this request because I have discerned, with much regest in varie in the list of subscribers. I make this request because I have discerned, with much regret, in your impassioned defence of Mr. Henry Clapp, Jr., and in your virulent attack upon Mr. Garrison for his just and timely exposure of the character of that person, a disregard of truth, or an inability to perceive moral distinctions, which must equally render you unfit for the prominent position you occupy in the Washingtonian movement, and unworthy of the confidence of its friends.

You will find my account settled to the end of my current year, (sometime in March, 1847, I believe); so that all you will have to do will be to have my name crossed from your books.

I am, sir, your humble servant,
EDMUND QUINCY.

EDMUND QUINCY.

FIRST OF AUGUST IN LYNN.

By some oversight, the friends in Lynn have failed to send us a notice of the precise time and place of holding their meeting in that town on the glorious First of August. There is to be a meeting, however, and a great one: and our friends from other towns will have no difficulty in finding the place, as they will be led to it by crowds, which will flock in from all directions to keep this high festival of Freedom. The Meeting will doubtless commence as early as 9 o'clock in the morning, and continue through the

Those who go by railroad, had better land at the farther depot; and if that is not the one nearest the palce of meeting, the friends in Lynn must station some one at each depot to notify the passengers when the cars stop, unless they can adopt some better plan.

We trust that there will be an unprecedented gathering of the true-hearted of old Essex, at Lynn. on this occasien, which will result in a thorough revival of the old anti-slavery spirit.

LETTER FROM HENRY C. WRIGHT. PRAYON COTTAGE, Resentath, June 28, 1846.

DEAR GARRISON:
Your last kind letter is before me. It has been published in the Argus with comments. I am distressed for that guilty, infatuated people. There is s God, and his thunders sleep not forever. That Union must be dissolved; that Constitution torn to atoms, and scattered to the winds. Both have been an insult to God, and an outrage upon Humanity That they must become the scorn and abhorrence mankind is as certain as that a God of Justice and Omnipotence wields the sceptre of the universe Mexico, on the route towards the city. Then it is Those who are seeking to defend that Union and supposed the volunteers will have a taste of fighting, Constitution, are fighting against God; ignorantly, I would fain believe; yet really, truly, fighting against perate stand there, it being well qualified, by the nature of the country, to be effectively defended. The sympathies and good wishes of every lover of justice have been multiplied from 300,000 to 3,000,000; and

the raw and insubordinate volunteers, weakened by disease, and beaten out by the hardships of the so has every man whose profession of Peace is not a name, but a reality; that Union is based on the WAR But whether victorious or not, by the time it will POWER, and invests man with power over human life be decided, the term of enlishment of the greater part to destroy it at discretion, for his own benefit, and of the volunteers will have expired; and we are great-without regard to the guilt or innocence of those of the volunteers will have expired; and we are greatly mistuken, if, by that time, they will not have had enough of glory, and their fill of fighting, and be ready enough to return home. Though, if all accounts be correct, the General will consider his loss only as a gain, still the diminution of the materiel of his army must delay still longer the prosecution of his conquests,—if conquest be his hap. This must have experienced the water till more. And then will come the prolong the war still more. And then will come the time when the northern volunteers will be called into action. It will be as it was in the Florida war. holder, or welf ask? Nothing, beyond, could be

blows, they will gracefully retire, and leave such shore of Loch Long. The dark, desolate, gloomy plebeian service for their white slaves of the North. Highlands that rise from the shores of Luch Long They will be content, as usual, to furnish the officers, while the common soldiers are drawn from the northern hive. And, if the war be a long and vexas sweet, sublime repose. It is first day. My spirit tious one, as is not unlikely, they may even yield the pleasures and glories of command to Northern offierlasting mountains are scattered, and these perpetua peace, for the season of their more dainty service.

Whig Congressmen and Whig editors, who had denounced the war, and the occasion of it, in advance, and then voted supplies for it, and defended , as a political measure, have expressed their hope remembrance of me. We expect you over. Don'

no immediate prospect of a speedy termination; at least as long as half a million a week is to be transferred from the North to water the exhausted plains of the South. We fear that the United States will which precedes destruction. The abolitionism of be finally triumphant, and dictate their own terms to America will either save or condemn the infatuated their weaker neighbor ;- the least of which will be, wretches who seem to be insanely rushing on then the establishment of the Rio Grande as the bounda- doom, and to be hungry for a world's scorn and a

THE PIRET OF AUGUST.

nher that Saturday in the great First! Be and attend some one of the gathering or of the day! Let not your offering ting on this high festival of Freedom!

Read the notices of the meetings at Abington, Con-cord and Lynn again, see the arguments offered and the attractions held out to induce you to attend them, and then make your choice, difficult though it be, between them. Let there be a generous rivalry in those neighborhoods to see which can display to greatest number of rejoicing thousands!

N. B. The meeting advertised in the Emanci

tor and some other papers, to be held in Dorchester in Vose's Woods, is under New Organization and Third Party auspices.

JONATHAN WALKER

We have before as a pamphlet of 36 pp. from the randed hand of Jonathan Walker. It is entitled 'A Brief View of American Chattelized Humanity'; and contains a startling array of facts, and a strong mass of arguments on the subject of American slavery, which make it a valuable tract for general distribution. Captain Walker knows whereof he affirms and his witness is true, as every slaveholder knows He certainly has had reason to know whether or no we have any thing to do with Slavery, or Slavery any thing to do with us. His frequent visits to and esidence in the Southern States, and his ernel treatnent at the hands of the slaveholders, make him one of the most unquestionable witnesses that can be found in the Great Impeachment of Slavery which is now under trial at the bar of God, in the presence of the nations of the earth.

The phamphlet is for sale at 25 Cornhill, Bo six cents single and 50 cts. per dozen; also the 2d train for their accommodation will leave Boston, sto edition of his Narrative, just published, revised and ping at the way stations, and arrive at Concord enlarged, with a steel engraven portrait, neatly ound, at 25 cents single, or \$2,40 per. dozen.

CASSIUS M. CLAY'S LETTER

The account of the Rural Pair, in the Liberator of the 17th inst., contained a letter from Cassius M. to attend this meeting. Some of the most ele Clay to Mrs. Chapman, justifying the course, which speakers of the age will be there, ringing out their has given so much sorrow to his well-wishers in the clarion voices, in defence of the sublime doctrine of paper, from the person to whom the letter was ad. Middlesex county, for this day at least, leave their dessed. This has been anxiously expected; but an unexpected pressure of other duties has delayed the fulfilment of the promise. But we can assure our thousand the promise. But we can assure our thousand the promise of the promise o the fulfilment of the promise. But we can assure our eaders that they shall have it in the next Liberator

THE GREAT FIRE IN NANTUCKET.

We had prepared for the last Liberator an article describing this terrible disaster, but, by some accient, it slipped aside and was lost. Its details ow so familiar to our readers, from other sources, that it is superfluous to recapitulate them. It is unnecessary to say how deeply we sympathise with the ufferers. We should be unworthy of the many proofs of friendship and hospitality we have received rom that peculiar people, did we not mourn with them under their calamity.

We grieve to learn that Captain Edward W. Gardiner, Andrew M. Macy, and we fear others in whom our readers feel a personal interest for their good works for humanity were among the sufferers. Who can be more sure of receiving sympathy in their own their own compassion for those who are the victims of a perpetual, never-ending, still-beginning calamity

We are glad to learn that the pecuniary loss was not as heavy as was estimated at first. But still, more han half a million, uninsured, is a heavy blow to such a community as Nantucket. Contributions are making in various parts of the country, to relieve the immediate pressure of distress. And we are glad to hear that the recuperative energies of the people are already at work, busy in repairing, by enterprise and ndustry, their fallen fortunes

ACCIDENT TO THE BRITANNIA

We give below, from the Courier, a statement of in accident which befel the Britannia, (not the Hibernia, as stated in last week's paper,) in which Mr. Garrison sailed. We presume, from the account, that dressed by William H Channing, George W. Stacy, no apprehensions need be entertained for her safety, after the precautions taken in Halifax. We think ers. It is also expected that Ralph Waldo Emerso that the next Halifax mail cannot full to bring us a will be heard. With such an array of brilliant speak letter from Mr. Garrison; which we hope will arrive

net, arrived at Halifax on the morning of the 19th.

During a dense fog, she ran twenty or thirty miles to
the eastward of Halifax, struck on the rocks off Jeddore Head, as is supposed, between 3 and 4 o'clock, on the afternoon of the 18th, and agrung aleak. Inmediately after her arrival at Halifax, a survey was held upon her by the officers of the Admirality, who decided that she could proceed to Liverpool with safety, after a few trifling repairs. Workmen were engaged all day, and until 12 o'clock at night on the 19th, putting on extra guards, and planking and caulking round the injury, and she went to see at 5, A. M., on the 20th. Fifteen or twenty of her parsengers left in consequence of the accident, and part of them arrived in this city, yesterday in steamer Portland from Eastport. d. between 3 and 4 o'clock.

P Packages remain at the Anti-Slavery Office 25 Cornhill, for the following persons :- Mr. Engley Walnole, Ms., and H. W. Blanchard, Neponset Vil

Letters and papers for Mrs. M. W. Chapma

Eross Takiti.—Capt. Baker, of ship Desdemonia, arrived at this port yesterday, reports left at that place, Feb. 27th, H. B. M. war steamer, and three corvettes. The troubles between the natives and the French remain in an unsettled state. The natives had retired to the mountains, and were still in arms, and embraced every opportunity to annoy the outposts of the French. They had made descent on their described town, and reduced it to ashes.

At Bolabolo, which island the French had taken a short time previous, there had been a battle between the Prench and natives, in which the French had been obligee to retire from the island.

The Prench frigate Urania had taken Husheims, and were fortifying the place. The natives remained them.

N. H. Asset it should be stored on the state of the same place, and also the trains each way at night.

Friends in the slaves on the state of the same place, and also the trains each way at night.

and were fortifying the place. The natives remained unsubdued, and the white population were compelled to seek refuge on board the frigate.

Mr. Harris, formerly of Nantucket, who was acting as pilot to the French, has been killed.—New Bedford Mercuzy, 21st.

Troubles apprehended with the Western Indians.—
The Green Bay Republican of the 27th ult. manifests considerable apprehension of an Indian war on the frontier settlements. It states that a gentleman arrived direct from the head waters of the Missouri, brings intelligence that the Sioux, Blackfeet, Sauks, Force, and Winnebagoes, are assembling in large numbers, and making every preparation for a war upon the white settlements on the borders of Ohio and Wiskonean. The whites are arming themselves, and making all the preparations they can to defend their homes and firesides. The Galena Jeffersonian states that the Winnebagoes about Prairie du Chien are also assembling and making hostile demonstrations.

MEETING IN ABINGTON.

There will be a meeting in the grove, near the Town Hall, in Abington, to discuss some of the great moral and religions questions of the age, on Suaday, Tayant 2, commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., and containing through the day.

L. Moody, J. N. Baffum, W. A. White, Addison Davis and others will address the meeting. James E. Burr, from Missonri, is also expected to be present. The friends in Alignoton will be happy to accommodate as many from abroad over Sunday as may come. Let all come prepared to stay who can.

N. B. If a storm should prevent the pic inc on Saturday, the meeting on Sunday will be omitted. LEWIS FORD. Troubles apprehended with the Western Indians.— The Green Bay Republican of the 27th ult. manifests

Evidence of Insanity.—A stranger argued, in a lit-tle knot of debaters on the sidewalk the other day, says the Granite Freeman, that Christians could not do any thing which Christ thought it wrong for him-self to do. Some one asked Dea. S. who the strang-er was. 'O, I don't know,' said he, 'he must be an insane man, I think.' The question in debate was capital punishment.

Foreign Imaggrants.—By an official report of the Secretary of State to Congress, it appears that the whole number of immegrants from foreign countries who arrived in the United States during the year ending Sept. 30, 1845, was 119,884. Of these there arrived in New York, 76,514; in Louisiana, 15,527; in Massachusetts, 10,360; in Maryland, 7,031; in Pennsylvania, 5,767; and in Maine, 4,050.

The New York Express is quite sure that the war has already involved an expenditure of forty millions of dollars.

TREASURER'S REPORT FOR JUNE.

Spencer, de.

Spencer, de.

Of C. B. Taylor, Pittsburg, Pa.,
collections made by Abijah Allen,
collections made by L. Moody, in May
Of J. B. Sanderson, Lynn,
P. Nickerson, Boston,
Dr. Bowditch,
Roswell Goss.

ell Go David Hinkley, Hyannis, Mrs. Auna H. Burns, by Loring Moody in June:

Of J. B. Yerrinton, to redeem pledge, 3.00 Friend in Plymouth, by N. B. Spooner,
Worcester County North Division
A. S. Society, 21.00
Wm. Everett, Princeton, to redeem
5.00-

S. PHILBRICK

PIRST OF AUGUST IN CONCORD Arrangements have been made with the superi

tendent of the Fitchburgh Railroad, to reduce the fare to Concord to half price, on the first of August, provided one hundred tickets can be sold. The cars will stop near the place of holding the meeting. two hundred persons will go by railroad, a sp train for their accommodation will leave Boston, stopseason for the meeting. Our friends are informed that the fare will be reduced, and the special tra run over the whole length of the road on the above conditions; and they are urged to spend some little time for the purpose of inducing as many as possible States. An answer was promised for the next human brotherhood. Let the teeming thousands of sands of those who are rejoicing in the enjoyment of their freedom, and to weep with the millions of those in our own land who are still weeping under a most

cruel and unmitigated bondage.

And we would say to all who can possibly attend, come; and with your presence and countenance, do what you may to swell the rising tide of freedom, and give strength to the great impulse of the present age. LORING MOODY,

General Agent Mass. A. S. Society

FIRST OF AUGUST CELEBRATIONS.

The anniversary of West Indian emancipation wil be celebrated by public meetings in ABINGTON, CONCORD, LYNN and WORCESTER. It is expected that the meeting at ABINGTON will be at-tended by Edmund Quincy, William A. White, Addison Davis, Nathl. H. Whiting, and others; that at CONCORD by George W. Stacy, Wm. H. Char ning, Caleb Stetson, and others; that at Lynn by James N. Buffuin, Thomas T. Stone, and John Prince; that at WORCESTER by Adin Ballou, Samuel May, J. T. Eeverett, and others.

It is hoped that there will large and enthus gatherings at all these place —worthy of the great day to be celebrated. Let none be absent from these assemblies, who are not detained by an insurmounta ble necessity. Come one, come all !

LORING MOODY. General Agent Mass. A. S. Society

FIRST OF AUGUST IN CONCORD. The anniversary of Emancipation in the West Ir dies will be celebrated in Concord by holding meeting in a fine grove about three quarters of a mil south-east of the Depot. The meeting will be ad-Caleb Stetson, J. M. Spear, Lewis Hayden and others, how can any one stay away? Let all who love freedom and hate slavery, come to this meeting, resolved to po, for the removal of the yoke of bondage The steamship Britannia, Capt. Hewitt, hence 16th from the necks of three millions of our brethren and sisters; and to purge our country from its foulest

ANTI-SLAVERY PIC-NIC IN ABINGTON

FIRST OF AUGUST

At the recent annual meeting of the Plymouth County Anti-Slavery Society, it was resolved that an auti slavery Pic Nie be held in the town of Abington, on the first of August, being the anniversary of the emancipation of the slaves in the British Wes

them.

N. B. In case it should be stormy on that day, the meeting will be held on the first fair day, (Sunday excepted.)

July 20, 1846.

MEETING IN ABINGTON.

THE LAST NIGHT OF SLAVERY The Executive Committee of the Torrey Mon-ment Association have made arrangements for Leves at the Tremont Chapel, on Friday evenin preceding the glorious First of August, the annive sary of British West India Emancipation—the pre-ceeds to be appropriated towards erecting the Torre Monament. Exercises will be introduced appropria to the Hour and the Mas.

Tickets, 50 cents each, may be obtained of the Commietee and at the door. July 1846.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING. Loring Moody will lecture on Slavery, in Nepot sett village, (Dorchester,) on Sunday, August Sta.

The friends are requested to make arrangement go that a more particular notice may be given, near week. JONATHAN WALKER

Late of Florida, intends spending a short the State of Maine, and will probably be at P on Sunday, the 19th. He will devote his who and attention to the anti-slavery cause, by add the people, the distribution of books, &c. also attend as many meetings as possible, of crushed humanity wishing him to call placee, may address him, to care of Newell, ter, Portland Me.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE TO THE MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE EAST-ERN PENNSYLVANIA A S. SOCIETY.

ERN PENNSYLVANIA A S. SOCIETY.

We would remind you that the annual meeting of the State Society is to take place at Kennett Meeting House, in Chester county, on Wednesday, the 5th day of August, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and invite you to be present, punctually at the hour, and to bring, with you as many of your friends as possible.

Since our enterprise first took an organized form, there has been no period more deeply interesting than the present: none more calculated to inspire hope; none that has made louder domands for watchful fidelity. The cause imperiously requires that we should come together in our whole strength, and come prepared to give and to labor. For our own part, we dare not be absent, when we remember that the injustice and blindness of the master, and degradation of the slave, exist in part because of our inactivity. We feel bound to be present, and that we may give our aid, if it should be but an uplifted hand, to cheer on those who with us are laboring for the er on those who with us are laboring for th

day of emancipation.

Shall it be said that we are lukewarm, when the Shall it be said that we are lukewarm, when the whole community is up in arms at the dictation of the slave power? Let none be discouraged, and say they feel as though they could do nothing, and that it is useless for them to go. Even were this true, it only proves the necessity on the part of such of their coming together to ascertain what they can do, and to see and hear those who can testify to the bappy effects of laboring in this hely cause. But it is not true; the weakest among us have more power than the holdest-of our enemies. Every one has power, who has been endued with the spirit of Freedom and baptised into sympathy with the pining and downstricken bondman. Let us remember the number of those for whose deliverance we labor, and that our most earnest appeals are tame compared with those the slave would make were he himself present; and let remembrances like these stimulate us to action. We hope to see at the coming meeting a full representation of the abolitionism of the Eastern Pennsylvania A. S. Society; and we trust, too, that we shall all come together in such a spirit of self-forgetfulness and devotion to the right, that words shall be uttered and deeds done which shall hasten with accelerated rapidity the slave's freedom from bondsge and our country's deliverance from disgrace.

Janks Mott, Chairman,

Habwoth Wetherald, Secretary.

JAMES MOTT, Chairman, HADWOTH WETHERALD, Secretary.

WESTERN NEW YORK ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY WESTERN NEW YORK ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The W. N. Y. A. S. Society has held its third Anniversary, and to awaken, to inform, and to inspire the American people with a true sense of the iniquity of slavery existing in our country, and to endeavor to interest their sympathies in the cause of the poor slave, we make this appeal to an intelligent public, confidently hoping that the hearts of the people will yet be made to beat in unison with liberty, that their eyes will be opened to perceive the evil working of oppression, and their ears unstopped to hear the cries of the down-trodden; to send forth an earnest voice and an efficient deed in behalf of the right, to assist with heart, hand and navers in the deright, to assist with heart, hand and purse in the de-struction of the vile temple of Slavery, and in the strength of their moral resolves to work out the salvation of the enslaved, and to hasten the coming of that glorious day when men shall be slaves a

oppressors no more.

Now is the time for every lover of liberty to weave for himself a garland of gratitude in the heart of the slave; to stretch forth his hand, and raise him to the level of humanity.

To strike from his limbs the fetters that bir And lift the dark pall that envelopes his mind

To accomplish this, it is necessary that lectures To accomplish this, it is necessary that lectures should be delivered, and books and pamphiets circulated; therefore the Executive Committee of the W. N. Y. A. S. have engaged for a lecturer and general agent, William W. Brows, an eloquent and efficient laborer in the anti-slavery field; one who has felt in his own person the evils of slavery, and with the strong voice of experience can tell of its horrors. While thus engaged, he is dependant for his sustenance on the aid of the philanthropist; we would, therefore, ask of you to contribute of your abundance to the support of those who are laboring in the cause of our suffering brethren of the South, and to ask your friends and neighbors to do the same, however small the sum may be, and the blessing of those 'who have none to help them,' will rest upon them.

You are also respectfully informed that the anti-slavery ladies of the city of Rochester have deter-mined to sacrifice their time and means for the pur-pose of holding a Fair on Christmas week of this year, and New Year's day of next year; the pro-ceeds of which are to be applied for the spreading of anti-slavery truth, in the most judicious way, for the benefit of the slave.

Any assistance that can be rendered them in car-rying out this plan, either in useful or consequent

rying out this plan, either in useful or ornamental work from the hands of ladies, agricultural produce from the industry and kind hearts of farmers, or specimens of mechanical ingenuity from those who work in wood, brass, iron, or any other material, will

fellow man.

Donations of any kind may be placed in the hands of the general agent, Ws. W. Brows, or directed to Herry Bush, Treasurer, Rochester, N. Y.; also, communications may be addressed to the same per-

JOSEPH C. HATHAWAY, President. SARAH A. BURTIS, Secretary.

C. W. LEFFINGWELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery, PRACTISES in the courts of Portage and adjoin ing counties. Collections promptly attended to. Office No. 5 Bridge street, second story.

REMOVAL. Place, the residence of his late father July 10 4tis*

NEW-ENGLAND TRUSS MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber continues to manufacture Trusses of every description, at his residence at the old stand, opposite 264, No. 305 Washington-street, Bos-ton, entrance in Temple Avenue, up stairs. All individuals can see him alone, at any time, at the above

Having had twenty years' experience, he has afforded relief to three thousand persons for the last five years. All may be assured of relief, who call and try Trusses of his manufacture. He is now confident he can give every individual relief who may call on The public are cautioned against the many

quacks, who promise what they cannot perform.

Having worn the different kinds of Trusses, more or less, that have been offered to the public for the last twenty years, from different patent manufactories, and now continues to wear those of his own manufacture, he is now able to decide, after examifing the rupture, what sort of Truss is best to adapt to all the cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss that can be had elsewhere.

Tr J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty dif

cases that occur; and he has on hand as good Trusses, and will furnish any kind of Truss that can be had elsewhere.

If J. F. F. manufactures as many as twenty different kinds of Trusses, among which are all the different kinds similar to those the late Mr. John Beach of this city formerly made, and all others advertised in Boston, together with the patent elastic spring Truss, with spring pads. Trusses without steel springs—these give relief in all cases of rupture, and a large portion produce a perfect care. They can be worn day and night. Improved hinge and pivot Truss; umbilical and spring Trusses, made in four different ways; Trusses with ball and socket joints; Trusses for Prolapsus Ani, by wearing which persons troubled with a descent of the rectum can ride on horse-back with perfect case and safety. Mr. Poster also makes Trusses for Prolapsus Uteri, which have answered in cases where pessaries have failed. Supensory Trusses, Knee Caps and Back Board are always kept on hand. As a matter of convenience and not of speculation, the undersigned will keep on hand the following kinds from other manufactories, which they can have if his does not suit them:—Dr. Hall's (Read's Spiral Truss; Runnell's do; Salmon's ball and socket; Sherman's patent; French do; Marsh's luproved Trusse; Bateman's do, double and single; also Trusses of all sizes, for children.

Any kind of Trusses repaired at short notice, and made as good as when new.

If Ladies, wishing for any of these instruments, will be waited upon by Mrs. Foster, at the above place Mrs. F. has been engaged in the above business for ten years.

JAMES FREDERICK FOSTER.

Boston, June 13, 1845.

Boston, June 13, 1845.

Why, this is Nature's holiday! She puts her gayest mantle on-And, speaking o'er their pebbly way, With gladder shouts the brooklets run! The birds and breezes seem to give A brighter life the insects live, That float in light along.

. The cattle on a thousand hills, The fleecy flocks that dot the vale, The joy alike in life, that fills The air, and breathes in every gale ! And who, that has a heart and eye To feel the bliss, and drink it in, But pants, for scenes like this, to fly The city's smoke and din-

A sweet companionship to hold With nature in her forest bowers, And learn the gentle lessons told By singing birds and opening flowers Nor do they err who love her lore— Though books have power to atir my heart, Yet Natures's varied page can more Of rapturous joy impart!

No selfish joy-if duty calls, Not sullenly I turn from thee-Though dear the dash of waterfalls, The wind's low voice among the trees,-Birds, flowers, and flocks-for God hath taught -Oh, keep my heart, the leason still !-His soul alone with bliss is fraught, Who heeds his FATHER's will!

From Douglass Jerrold's Magazine MAN-WAS NOT MADE TO MOURN. There is a voice which haunts me still,

Where'er on earth I be-In lonely vale, on lofty hill, And on the distant sea. I hear it in the silent night, And at the break of morn : And ay, it crieth-dark or light-Man was not made to mourn ! In ev'ry stream that seaward flows,

That voice salutes mine ear; In every wind that round me blows Its thrilling notes I hear; In ev'ry sound of Nature's heart, The cheerful or forlorn, This ever bears the better part-Man was not made to mourn !

The sun that glads the summer noon, The light that blesseth all, The myriad stars, the quiet me The showers from heaven that fall, The flowers which in our meadows grow, Our mountain paths adorn-All, all in their own fashion show Man was not midde to mourn

All Nature cries aloud-but man Regards not nature's voice-Perverteth her benignant plan. Her workmanship destroys; Frem her fair book the brightast page With impious hand was torn, Yet still she cries, from age to age, Man was not made to morn

O gentlest mother ! may thy child Ere long thy lesson read-Embrace thy precepts, loving, mild, Thy fraternizing creed; Then shall the blessed end be known For which he had been born; And all shall feel, from zone to zone. Man was not made to mourn !

> WHO IS MY NEIGHBOR BY MRS. S. R. MORRIS.

Who is my neighbor? It is he, Wherever found, who seeks relief Whose sad and weary brow I see,-I'll go and soothe, and share his grief.

Who is my neighbor? "Tis the poor, Whose faithless eve is dim with care: Who seeks his food from door to deer-He shall of my abundance share.

Who is my neighbor? 'Tis the heart Whose every cherished hope is crushed, And who from life would gladly part;---How sweet to teach it, heaven is just.

Who is my neighbor? "Tis the man Whose pulse is weak, whose eye is dim. Whose form is bent with age and pain;-I'll go and strive to comfort him.

Who is my neighber? He whose hands Are reeking with a brother's blood; Ah, him I'll teach those wise commands,

Which lead the sinner home to God. Who is my neighbor? 'Tie the child Who has no home, or friends, to bless But pure religion, undefiled, Shelters the lone and fatherless.

Who is my neighbor? Yonder slave, Who toils, confined in thought and limb; Who has no rest but in the grave-I'll ever strive to rescue him.

Who is my neighbor! "Tis the world. Whene'er that world in suffering lies; My banner then shall be unfurl'd. . Stamp'd with that love that never dies.

CHARITY.

In the hour of keenest sorrow-In the hour of deepest woe-Wait not for the coming morrow, To the sad and suffering go-Make it thy sincerest pleasure To administer relief-Freely opening thy treasure

To assuage a brother's grief. Ge and seek the orphan sighing-Seek the widow in her tears: As on mercy's pinions flying, Go-dispel their darkest fears; Seek the stranger, and and weary,

Though the task be sad and dreary, Heeding not the scorn of pride Go, with manners unamumin In a meek and quiet way-O'er the father ne'er presuming

Pass not on the other side,

Though thy brother sadly stray; Tis a Saviour's kind compass Tis his righteousness alone, All unmerited salvation That around thy path has shone. REFORMATORY.

Most grateful is it to hear what is doing abroad, in distant countries, in the same field of labor. In Austria, a noble movement, truly, has been made. Prince Esterhazey, hitherto known as a man of great diplomatic acuteness, and of great wealth, is at the head of an establishment in Vienna for aiding discharged convicts, and we learn has associated with him one or two thousand noblemen in the same work. He seeks to aid the objects of his noble charity by giving them employment as soon as they leave prison. They go at once to work on the land, and some thousands, it is said, have

friends, or have employment. But yesterday it was learnt from the Warden that so many would be discharged in July and August. One was named, 'A brother will call for him, and requests be may not be discharged till 12 o'clock, that he may be in time to receive him.' Another was named, 'A friend will call for him,' and so of others. These do not require aid. About a hundred are discharged annually, and more than half of them are thus disposed of. The Warden said, that scarcely a single able-bodied man wanted assist-These do not require aid. About a hundred are discharged annually, and more than half of them are thus disposed of. The Warden said, that scarcely a single able-bodied man wanted assistance. There was however a class which did need advice, kindness and encouragement. The Society furnishes temporary board and lodgings, namely, until employment is obtained. This is more readily done as every convict is taught a trade. It may seem strange, but it is true, that very very few convicts are mechanics. They are made such in Prison, and thus a sure means of living is secured to them by the discipline of the house. This greatly facilitates the objects of the Society, and tends to secure permanent benefit to its agency in behalf of the discharged.

LEGAL MURDER.

Andrew Potter, only 22 years of age, was executed at New-Haven on the 20th inst., for murder. Just before he was swung off he addressed those present. We give some extracts from his speech:

Fellow-Men—The trying circumstances for which you are assembled to witness a very selemn scene. You are all familiar with the circumstances which brought me to this end. You all know that the first tep in my career was when I visited that wretched place beside the Railroad. When I commenced vising these places, it was very bard for me to stop. I could not get away from them.

or the discharged.

The Society looks with entire confidence to the public for such means as its undertaking demands. It gives no money to those it aids, for it does for the objects of its care all that money is needed for. It only asks for funds, and encouragement, that it may accomplish the important aurnose of its inest.

WALTER CHANNING, President. CHARLES SPEAR, Secretaries.

JOHN M. SPEAR, Secretaries.

Boston, July 14, 1846.

WAR.

The following is the conclusion of Mr. Parker's

REFORMATORY.

To Add Tratted the control of the con ing o'er his breast. Behind him arise the new

Sometimes, Ebenezer, we hear of plans to raise women in what they call the social scale. Pve no objection, Pm sure, and should like very well to see the plan tried. Nevertheless, I do think that women might give men a lift. But then she is such an odd, contradictory thing! Else, at once, she'd set her precious face against cutting throats, and would'not think slaughter a better, because done by nice young men in red coats, with colors flying and

go at once to work nds, it is said, have trumpet really does, how it sets man upon man, and makes blood burn against blood—braying seems a capital word for it. Is n't it odd, too—and

(b) the bye, Ebenezer, when I think of what the best persperion. They go at once to work on the land, and some thousands, it is said, have been already employed.

In England, this subject has recently engaged the attention of men of great consideration, and with the best prospect of success. Mr. Jours LAWRE, SHERIFF or LONGN, has addressed a most important letter to Richard Cobden, M. P., calling his attention to the subject, and in which Mr. Cobden expresses the warmest interest. Mr. Lawrie states a fact which deserves special attention:—Allow me to add that, as one individual at Manchester has restored upwards of sinety individuals to society during the last five years, and who are all now honeatly employed providing for themselves and families, it is a great encouragement for me to persevere in so humans, so moral and so economical cause, which must eventually succeed. It is smid encouragements like these this Society in Boston has begun its labors, and from the encouragement in the should be a corporal. Wherefore the girl at once the left is a fready recived, its members cannot but feel the strongest hope of success. More than twelve discharged convicts have been aided by it, by procuring for them employment, mostly out of the city, and thus an immediate opportunity afforded them of obtaining an honest livelihood. Thus in the earliest days of its history has the community been benefitted by the aid it has afforded to the discharged convict. The Society has an Office, No. 40, Cornhill, where an officer may be found by the discharged convict. He is directed to it by the Warden of the Charlestown Prison. His name and all important facts in his history are recorded. Pefore he is discharged, it is ascertained what his occupation has been, when he will leave, and an advertisement is printed in the Prisoner's Prisend, a paper issued from the office. In short, every step is taken to secure for him beforehand, employment, and much success has already attended the effort. The General Agent of the Society Themselves a

It only asks for funds, and encouragement, that it may accomplish the important purpose of its institution, namely, restore to society, to usefulness, and to regard, those who for a time by cause of crime have been confined in prison, and who under its humane and judicious discipline have been fitted for a good and useful life. Two members of the Executive Committee, Messrs. John W. Browne, and Charles K. Whipple, and the Secretaries, are authorized by the Society to collect funds for the promotion of its objects.

of a soft a soule at a markets Now I appeal once more to the young. You all know how I was brought up. I had the best of instruction from my father—a Christian father—but it has all come to this.

We find the following article in the Hartford Times, relating to the execution of Potter: It is a just and merited rebuke:

The following is the conclusion of Mr. Parker's elequent Sermon on War.

There have been dark days in this nation before now. It was gloomy—when Washington with his little army fled through the Jerseys. It was not so dark as now; the nation never so false. There was never a time when resistance to tyrants was so rare a virtue; when the people so tamely submitted to a wrong. Now you can feel the darkness. The sack of this city and the butchery of its people were a far less evil than the moral deadness of this nation. Men spring up again like the mown grass—but to raise up saints and heroes in a dead nation, corrupting besides its golden tomb, what shall do that for us? We must not look to the many for that, but to the few who are faithful unto God and Man.

I know the hardy vigor of our men, the salwart intellect of this people. Would to God they could learn to love the Right and True. Then what a people should we be—spreading from the Madawaska to the Sacramento—diffusing our great Idea, and living our Religion, the Christonity of Christ. Oh, Lord! make the vision true: waken thy prophets and stir thy people till Righteouseness exalts us! No wonders will be wrought for that. But the voice of Conscience speaks to you and me—and all of us; the Right shall prosper; the wicked State shall die, and Hi tory responds her long Amen.

What lessons conte to us from the past! The Genius of the Old Civilization, solemn and said, sits there upon the Alps, his classle beard descending the length of his days. Yes could have you done to the well-being of your glissens?

But you have killed the man—choked him to death in the space of 14 minutes. We wish, for the horor of Connecteut, that the stain could be blotted out of Connecteut, that the stain could be blotted out of Connecteut, that the stain could be blotted out of Connecteut, that the stain could be blotted out of Connecteut, that the stain could be blotted out of Connecteut, that the stain could be blotted out of Connecteut, that the stain could be blotted out.

MISCELLANY, and

Very affecting! From the N. O. Delta THE COUNTRY.

erry on to describe a scene in which relig-blended with patriotism—piety with love

ion was blended with patriotism—piety with love of country.

On Sunday last it was understood that all would meet at the parish church, and that after prayers for the country's protection, and a benediction from the uninister of religion on those who were about to depart for the scene of honor—for the scene of strife, a general parting farewell would be taken. The bell tolled the time for prayer, its call was responded to, and there knelt they, side in prayer, who ne'er may meet again.

Divine service over, the thick and foggy amoke from the steamboat gave note of preperation to the volunteers about to start to avenge their country's wrongs—to defend their country's rights. They arranged themselves in single files on either side of the neatly gravelled walk that led into the church door, and then came—

'That word that bath been and must be,

There were to be seen age on its crutches hobbling up to bid God bless—good bye to youth; the mother embracing her first born and telling him to love his country as she loved him; the father shaking his son affectionately lut firmly by the hand, and bidding him, while he forgot not that he had a father to remember, he had a country to defend; and the virgin-lover whose eye glistened with the tear of truth seemed to say—Go, I know thou lovest me—love thou also thy country. But who can picture the scene, as on that occasion, the prattling infant clung to and kissed its father's cheek, the mother called for blessings on the son of her soul, and the lover wept approving tears of joy as her gallant betrothed pointed to his country's flag, and told her his duty 'twas to follow!

BRATTLE STREET CHURCH. Next to the novelty Brattle Street Church. Next to the novelty of opening the Magnetic Telegraph communication to New York, is that of the opening of Brattle Street Church, last Sabbath, to a Temperance meeting. Whatever strides Temprance has hitherto been able to take in our clever city, and how many thresholds soever it may have been allowed to pass over, it has always had to stop, we believe, at the 'outer gate of the temple' in Brattle Square, having no season or even single ticket for admission there We rejoice that it is now otherwise—that some temperance good will hereafter be likely to be done above, in counteraction of the mischief that may be temperance good will hereafter be likely to be done above, in counteraction of the mischief that may be doing below. A letting the basement of a Church for purposes like those indicated in the anecdote, extracted below from the last Lynn Pioneer, is rather small business, and a pretty apt recurrence to the ancient meaning of the term to let, which is to hinder—being one way, we should think, of hindering in a church the cause of pure and undefiled religion.

A colored man by the name of Tolliver was 'A colored man by the name of Tolliver was in attendance with Van Amburgh's Caravan, and kept a tent well stored with provisions and drink to sell to the men and bo-hoys that usually congregate in large numbers on such occasions. Among other things, he kept the article of cider, which he sold for 6 1-4 cts. a tumbler. Some one usked him if his cider was a good article. 'I should think it ought to be,' says he, 'It was manufactured under Brattle-street Church.'—Boston Sun.

MALT LIQUORS. Professor Brande, in an arti-Malt Liquons. Professor Brande, in an arti-cle on malt liquors, describes the manner in which they are adulteratep, in the beer-shops and public houses, and some of the breweries of London. The English are remarkably fond of malt liquor; it serves many of them for meat and drink, and lodging also. It must be a racy, piquant and nu-tritive article of diet, if what the Professor says, is true. He tells us that green vitriol is used to make the beer frothy, treacle to sweeten it, coculus make the beer frothy, treacle to sweeten it, coculus indicus to intoxicate, pepper to sharpeu it, grains of paradise to warm it, and salt to prevent its quenching thirst. One of the most common, and at the same time most pernicious narcotic additions is tobacco, which, being licensed at the publican's, is not, like the other articles, tangible by the officers. This is not, it is said, an exaggerated account of the composition of the trash which, under various seductive names, is pumped up from under-ground laboratories, and retailed at the bar and tap; and that it is which the laborer, because, perchance, it is stimulating and stupifying, considers strengthening and comforting.—English paper.

ESCAPE PROS THE STATE PRISON. On Tuesday morning, about four o'clock, three men escaped from the State prison at Charlestown. Their plan was one of the most ingenious on record. They contrived to substitute parts of the iron doors of their cells with wood, so that when the officers went round to let the wood, so that when the officers went round to let the cooks out to prepare breakfast, they were at liberty within the prison. They then ascended to the roof, the bars to which had been also loosened, went out at the sky-light, and let themselves down by a rope. One of the persons who escaped was stationed in the place where the work of preparation was done,

Offer of mediation.—The Union, noticing that por-tion of Sir Robert Peel's speech wherein he speaks of the offer of the good offices of the British govern-ment for the purpose of mediation between the Uni-ted States and Mexico, says:—

'We have already stated more than once that no offer of mediation had been submitted to our government, and we feel ourselves authorized to repeat the declaration Sir Robert Peel was no doubt under the impression which he avowed; but no such offer has been made, and we doubt very much whether the uble minister of Great Britian in Washington has yet received instructions to this effect.'

The Detroit Daily Advertiser gives this account of a feminine exploit-of no comm

a feminine exploit—of no common significance:—

'The Ladies: vs. Boseling Alleys.—On Friday morning the 19th of July, between the hours of one and two, about forty ladies of the village of Utica, Michigan, secretly assembled, proceeded to a bowling alley, armed with axes, hacthets, hammers, &c., and completely demolished it. They had viewed this insidious foe to their domestic peace for some time with an anxious and jealous eye; and having waited in vain for some legal proceeding against it, determined for once to take the law into their own hands. They went at it with much spirit and energy—backed the went at it with much spirit and energy—hacked the bed of the alley—tore down the walls—razed the roof to the ground, and finished with trampling upon and breaking to pieces the roof. The building was 80 feet long, and this work of destruction was accom-plished in little less than an hour."

A Pirate.—An English vessel, the Gipsey, which arrived on the 31st uit. at 8t. Thomas, from Demarara, reports that on the 16th she was chased and fired at two or three times by a black schooner with a short jib-boom and bowsprit; and that finally the schooner cane alongside of her, but perceiving she was in ballast, did not board, and sailed off.

The Crops.—The weather during the week has beer very favorable for getting in the harvest; and we are pleased to learn that notwithstanding the apprehensions of serious injury to the wheat crop the yield will exceed in both quantity and quality what had been anticipated.—Adams' (Pa.) Seatinel.

Sudden Death of three Sisters.—The Cincinnation Commercial states that, on Thursday last, one of the Misses McCue, living in 7th street, between Sycamore and Broadway, went to market, returned home and died, as it is supposed from the effects of the heat soon after. On Friday the second sister died in the same manner after returning from the funeral. On Saturday the third sister died in the carraige while attending the funeral of the second sister. The mother of the three young ladies was taken sick in the carraige and returned home. These young ladies were in apparent health to the time of their death. They were tailoresses and mantaumkers.

They were tailoresses and mantaumakers.

Serious Railroad Accident.—The afternoon downtrain of cars, from Albany, ran over a cow on Friday evening about 9 o'clock near Westfield, and the locomotive, tender, and two of the baggage cars were thrown off the track down the embankment, which at the place was about 12 feet high. The Engineer, (Mr. Whitney,) and the Fireman were thrown off; and the cars fell upon them and hurt both of them very badly. A gentleman who was a passenger in the cars informs us that both of the man were considered as fatally injured. The cars were somewhat broken, but fortunately none of the passengers were hurt. The passebgers did not reach Springfield till I o'clock this morning.

The deaths in New-York and Philadelphia las week were very numorous. In New-York then were 425, and in Philadelphia 251.

The Heirers found.—A large fortune was left to some one in this country, by Alexander Grant of Inverness, Scotland, and the inquiry was made for the person, who has at length been found to be Mrs-Gregory, wife of Erra Gregory, Portrait Painter at Chicago, to whom the bequest comes quite opportude.

Narrew Escape.—As two trains of cars on the Low ell Railroad were passing each other at Wilmington yesterday morning, a little boy three or four years of fell foremost from a window of one of them between the trains. It was of course supposed he was crushe to death, when to the surprise of every one, he rolle over in the sand, picked himself up, and was foun running lustily in pursuit of the cars.—Whig, of the Plat.

THE BLOODY AND OPPRESSIVE SOUTH

Stara Hunter Killed.—We learn that a few days ago, a fugitive slave from Maryland, was pursued and overtaken in Somerset county, in this State, by a man named Holland, a wagoner from Ohio, who was tempted to the task by their eward offered, \$150. When they reached McCarty's tavern the slave attempted to escape, but was caught by Holland while in the act of climbing a fence. The slave then drew a long knife, which he had concealed about his person, and plunged it into Holland's heart, causing his death instantly. He made good his escape, immediately pursued by the people of the neighborhood, who, at nightfall, had surrounded him, but in the darkness of the night he eluded their vigilance, and is now beyond their reach.—Washington (Pa.) Pat. Look out for the Murderer .- Mr. Mann, of Sur

County, Georgia, was brutally murdered on the 19th ult., by one John Griswold, who is supposed to be in New York. A liberal reward is offered for his apprehension. He is about thirty years old, height 5 feet 7 inches, fair complexion, with dark hair and

On Wednesday, the 17th ult., a man by the name of J. G. Sibley, says the Covington (La.) Advocate, who a short time since abandoned his wife and family, residing in Washington Parish, in this State, and took up with another woman, was waylaid and shot with buckshot, which took effect in his back, some of them passing through his right lungs. The opinion of the physician is that he will not recover.

Murder.—The Nashville Whig of June 27th says:
We are informed that a Miss Pollock, of Bedford
County, was mordered by a negro boy, (aged only
about sixteen years,) belonging to a Mr. Couch, on
Tuesday last, about five miles from Shelbyville.
We are also informed that the bloody deed was done
with a rock, and that Miss P.'s head was dreadfully
mangled. The boy was soon afterwards apprehended, and is now in jail at Shelbyville.'

Death of a Chief.—The St. Louis New Era states that Little Crow, a chief of the Sioux tribe, was shot about a week ago and severely wounded, by his two half brothers, about twelve miles below Fort Shelling. The perpetrators were seized, tried by a council of chiefs, and sentenced to be shot, which sentence was executed upon them without delay.

Laplet Carter was deliberately murdered at Balti-more on the 4th, by a man named Lewis Cummings. They had a misunderstanding about a woman, when Cummings drew a large bowie knife, plunged it in-to his adversary's left shoulder, and it passed down some ten inches through the lungs and heart. The assassin has not yet been arrested.

Murdered.—The Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser states that Mr. E. B. Robinson, of Mobile, was shot dead on Sunday, the 21st ult., at his mother's house, in Lowndes county, by Mr. Brooks, his own cousin. The cause was not known. Shecking Outrage.—The Vicksburg Sentinel of June 26th says: 'We learn that on Wednesday last H. G. Simms, Esq., a highly respectable and worthy citizen of Hinds county, was shot dead in the streets of Raymond, by a man named Saunders. Saunders is said to be a stranger, and no provocation to the deed is known, except that he himself states that the deceased has threatened to shoot him.

Fatal Rencontre.—We learned from a gentleman Fatal Rencontre.—We learned from a gentleman in the direction of the seene of conflict, that a fight came off on Wednesdav last, in Allen county, at the house of Mr. Carter, about 18 miles from this place, between Carroll Markum and Anderson Durnell,—We have not the particulars, except that Markum drew a revolving pistol and fired five balls into Durnell, who survived but a short time. Markum fied, but has since been arrested, and is now in custody to await his trial.—Bovoling Green (Ky.) Press.

await his trial.—Booling Green (Ky.) Press.

More Murder and Kidnapping by the Bandits.—
On Friday last, an hour or so before sundown, Tom
Starr, James Starr, Jr., and another fiend, whose
name is not known, went to the house of old Mr.
Baldridge, who lived a few miles on this side of the
State line, and shot a Cherokee man named Sides,
or —— Not being killed immediately, he broke,
and run some distance, when he was overtaken by
these blood hounds, and stabbed five times. They
then remained at the house, awaiting the return of
Mr. Baldridge, a very old and respectable citizen,
who happened at the time to be absent, and whom
they shot as he approached his house, in the presence of several females of his family. They then
kidnapped two negroes, a third making his escape,
and put off with them. The stolen negroes will probably be taken to Missouri, and run from hand to
hand, as those have been which were kidnapped by
this same set, some months ago, until they get beyond recovery. yond recovery.

Homicide.-A disgraceful affray occurred urday afternoon, shout two o'clock in Park nea Grown anternoon, about two o'clock, in Park, near Clay street, which resulted in the death of Le Platt Carter, a young man about nineteen years of age. The affray commenced between William Thompson and Lewis Cummings, and grew out of a dispute between them in regard to an abandoned woman!

Serious Afray.—Two young men, named John Barker and —— Evans, got into an altercation with one another, on Saturday, about 11 o'clock, at the corner of Wilk and Exeter streets, when Evans drew a dirk knife and inflicted a serious wound in the left side of Barker, of which he is now lying in a dangerous and almost hopeless condition. Evans immediately fled, and has not yet been secured.

MURDER AND ROBBERY .- The mysteries attending MURDER AND KORREN.—The mysteries attending the suddden disappearance, on the 2d of February last, of F. Adolphus Mair, Esq. of Dinwiddie County, have been explained by the discovery of Mr. M's body, on a farm formerly owned by his father, but recently purchased by a man asmed Epes. The letters purporting to be written by Mr. M. from Petersburg, New York, &c. to his brother, John Muir, Esq. explaining the causes of his absence, a e supposed to have been writen by said Eppes, (said to be a slave trader,) who has fied, and to whom suspicion attaches as the murderer, or the principal in the tragedy.

have been writen by said Eppes, (said to be a slave trader,) who has fled, and to whom suspicion attaches as the murderer, or the principal in the tragedy.

A free colored man, residing in the neighborhood of this bloody deed, we understand, revealed the dark secrets connected with this melancholy affair, and pointed out the spot where Mr. M.'s body had been hidden. The object of the murderer, it is supposed, was to obtain the bonds given by Eppes for the land purchased of Mr. Mair. Circumstancial evidence leaves but little doubt that Eppes was the murderer. The bonds were seen in his possession a few weeks after the disappearance of Mr. Muir; and he has also recently sold Mr. Muir's watch, much broken, to Mr. Charles Lumsden of Petersburg.

[Richmond Enq. July 17.

(Richmond Enq. July 17.

Excitement at Lexington. Judge Buckner and the Jury Burnt in Efigy.—Lafayette Shelhy, who was recently tried at Lexington, Ky., for killing Mr. Horine, was a few days ago discharged on bail, the jury in the case being unable to agree on a verdict. Thus, it appears, created a tremendous excitement in the public mind.

Handbills denouncing the judge, Mr. Clay the volunteer counsel of the prisoner, and the eight jurors who were counsel of the prisoner, and the eight jurors who were understood to have been for the acquital of Shelby, were freely circulated, and at daylight their effigies were found suspended by the neck immediately in front of the court-house door. The jailor attempted to remove them, but was prevented. At 10 o'clock, a crowd of from 3000 to 5000, from the county and of the city, had assembled in the court-yard, and an address was made to them by Colonel Robert J. Wilson, approving of the expression of the popular indignation, and denouncing Judge B. and the jurors; after which a series of resolutions were passed unanimonaly, the substance of which was to condemn the judge, and ask his unconditional resignation, and provide for the taking down and burning of the efficies.

The figures were carried through the streets to the tune of the Rogues' March, and at length were pried up and burnt. The mob then dispersed, with the understanding that another meeting was to be held in the evening.

A Duci.—A ducl was fought within nine miles of Weldon, near the Virginia line, on Thursday afternoon last, at 3 r. m. Dr. Tompkins and Mr. Dimmock, editor of the North State Whig, were the parties. They exchanged one shot at eight paces, when, by the interference of their friends, the difficulty was adjusted.

The quarrel grew out of an article which appeared in the North State Whig, of which Mr. Dimmock is editor.—Norfisk Bracon, July 20.

VOLUME XVI.-NO. XXX

CHASE'S DAGUERREOTYPE ROOM

FIRST FLOOR over Hankell & Howland's la Silk and Shawl store, in the new stabuilding just crected.

building just crected.

NO pains or expense will be spared to make the Rooms the most Genteel and Fashionable and in the city, and to secure the most compound askill in every thing appertaining to the business. The public are respectfully invited to call as judge for themselves, being assured that the from this Establishment will be execute the HIGHEST PERFECTION OF THE ART.

Perfect satisfaction is guaranteed in all security and the security of the compound Perfect satisfaction is guaranteed in all as

no clarge. JAMES PRIDEAUX

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC,
No. 13 PINE-STREET, BOSTON

The Terms for instruction in Pianoforte, Playing and Singing, \$15 per quarter.

NEW BOOKS.

NEW BOOKS.

A DAMS'S New Directory of Roston; the large and best Directory ever published in this cit of the Elizabeth of the University of the Elizabeth of Physical and Moral Philosoph Narratives of the Sufferings of Lewis and Mill Clarke, among the Slaveholders of Kentucky.

Discourse before the Ancient and Honorable Arity Company, by Rev. George E. Ellis, June 1 1846.

1846. Lev. Theodore Parker's Sermon on War, preat the Melodeon, on Sunday, June 7, 1846.

For sale by

July 3.

We Sermon on War, press

BELA MARSH

25 Corolar

26 Corolar

DR. STOCKING, SURGEON DENTIST. No. 266 WASHINGTON-STREET, (CORNER OF PLACE,) BOSTON,

PLACE,) BOSTON,

STILL offers his professional services to the man munity, in all the various departments embased in Practical Dentistry; whethers surgical, mechanic or curative. His long experience, catensive ratio, well adapted instruments, and a perfect familiarly with all the most useful modern improvement, a setting Teeth, filling, cleansing, polishing, regular, removing, &c., are a sure guaranty against the numerous impostors of the day. Terms modernts. It operations warranted.

Boston, April 17, 1846.

DENTAL SURGERY.

DENTAL SURGERY.

THE subscriber would invite particular attents to this advertisement, which he thinks may that a place among the late improvements in Denisque and Lower Bet, shall be to that of a whole Upper and Lower Bet, shall be to that of a whole Upper and Lower Bet, shall be to me half the amount charged by others, and stated be only the cost of construction. He agrees, furing that after sufficient time has elapsed to test the was should the same prove to be inferior to any does this city, or not be satisfactory to the patient, the money paid will be returned. The subscriber wall state that he has permission to refer to Ladiestat Gentlemen of this city, for whom all kinds of Betal Operations have been performed, and my mark that he has had several years experience in business, having been employed in the Deatal East had been to fire. N. C. Keep, and having made all to Dental Plate Work in that of Dr. D. K. Hitcheck, (excepting that made by students.) for two shall years—also the entire direction and making two specimens of Dental Plate Work exhibited at two specimens of Dental Plate Work exhibited at Merchants' Exchange, (and subsequently ent is in Emperor of Russia and the Sultan of Turky) at one exhibited at the late Exhibition of the Mussia setts Charitable Association at Quincy Hdl, sin

received a premium.

J. GUNN, SURGEON DENTIST,

115 COURT (CORNER OF SUDBURY) STREET. MACON B. ALLEN.

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LIN.
OFFICE 69 CORNEILL,
BOSTOR

BOOKS, STATIONERY, ETC.

FOWLER'S new work on Memory and Indice
tual improvement, very much enlarged and in

Proved;
Do Practical Phrenology; Religion, Naturi of Revealed; Love and Parentage; Anadrose; Matrimony; Phrenological Journal; Tight Lee ing; Phrenological and Physiological Alasant in 1847: 1847:
Mrs. Child's Letters from N. Y.; History of Woma,
Good Wives; Flowers for Children, &c.
Rev. Theodore Parker's Discourses, Sermon, &c.
The Complete Phonographic Class Book, and its
other Works on Phonography:

other Works on Phonography:
Charles C. Burleigh on the Death Fenalty:
Anti-Slavery Almanacs, 1246:
Philosophy of the Water Cure; The Water Can
Journal, edited by Joel Shew, M. D., and published semi-monthly; The Green MountainSyrat,
edited by D. Mack; Dr. R. Wesselhoeft principal
contributor;

contributor;
The Songs of the Hutchinson Family; Liscold
Anti-Slavery Melodies;
The Piomeer; Spooner's Work on the Uscontin
tionality of Slavery; the different Works at Opal Punishment; Jay's Views

stal Punishment; Juy's Views of the attas atthe Federal Government in behalf of Slavery; Mugaret; Dr. Shew's Works on the Wast Cur; Dr. Alcott's Works; Graham's Large Work, at his Lectures to Young Men; Combe's Weltz Kiss for a Blow, by Henry C. Wright; The Batle; Family Doctor; Emerson's Essay, &c. &t. For sale by BELA MARSH, May 8. JUST PUBLISHED,

DOVERTY; its Illegal Causes, and Legal Cor By Lysander Spooner. Price & ceals. To postage on tein work is but 7 cents for any distant A person remitting \$1, post paid, can have for core sent by mail. For sale by BELA MARSH, polish er, 25 Cornhill, and by Booksellers generally. Sai agents supplied on reasonable terms. June 5. THE Depository of the American Peace Society.
The Depository of the American Peace Society is at No. 21, Court-square, Boston, third is The Advocate of Peace, and a variety of other than the Advocate of Peace, and a variety of other than the Advocate of Peace, and a variety of other than the Advocate of Peace, and a variety of other than the Advocate of Peace, and a variety of other than the Peace of the Peace, and a variety of the Peace, and a variety of the Peace of

publications, may always be obtained there.

J. P. BLANCHARD, Treasurer, and Stationary April NEW Furniture and Feather Store, No. 43, UP STAIRS, NORTH SIDE BLACKSTOIL. WHERE may be found a goneral assorting FURNITURE and FEATHERS, at all p

to suit all, and at low prices too for the quality, cash or on credit. Purchasers are requested to before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. The first price is the only price, empty. small discount for cash. March 14.

SIX or eight colored gentlemen can be accomed dated with lodging at No. 3 Smith Court, opposite Baptist church. Also, two large rooms to be life to a respectable person. Inquire at the above plant, July 3. in Belknap-street. ISAAC CALDWELL'S

Genteel Boarding House, No. 20 Butolph-sireet, about half way between (a bridge and Suffolk-streets, BOSTON.

I. C. would respectfully inform the public, that
I. has fitted up and opened his house to atoms
date with Board and Lodging those who may far
him with their patronage. He respectfully solein
hare. No pains will be spared to render it is ere
way a pleasant and agreeable house. Terms sole
reade.

March 27. AGENTS FOR THE LIBERATOL NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—Leonard Chase, Misjord. VERNONT.—Rowland T. Robinson, North Feri

burg.
Massachusetts.—John Levy, Lorell; R. & J.
Adams, Fall River;—Isaac Auntin, Nantathi .
Elias Richards, Weymouth;—George W. Benna Northampton.
RHODE-Island.—Amarancy Paine, Providents

RHODE-Island.—Amarancy Paint,
William Adams, Pastucket.
New-York.—S. H. Gay, New-York City; Justi
C. Fuller, Skaneateles;—Thomas McClintock, We
terles;—John H. Parker, Pers.
Perseavityasis.—M. Preston, West Greet;
James Fulton, Jr., McWilliamstown;—Thomas Ilas
James Fulton, Russellville;—B. Kent, Andrew: Bridge;
John Cox, Homorton;—James M. M.Kim, Philass
phia; Joseph Fulton, Penningtonille.
Outo.—Lot Holmes, Columbians.